

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 002

4 January 1983

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Western Thesis on Redeployment of Missiles Refuted [DPA]	AA 1
PRAVDA International Review on Arms Reduction [3 Jan]	AA 1
Moscow Weekly Warns Europe on 'Suicidal Decision' [D.K. in ZA RUBEZHOM No 51]	AA 1

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Reportage on Prague Warsaw Pact Meeting	BB 1
Meeting Announced	BB 1
Andropov Departure 3 Jan	BB 1
Arrival in Prague	BB 1
Husak, Others Greet Delegation	BB 1
Moscow TV Shows Delegation Order	BB 2
Meeting Opens 4 Jan	BB 2
Shishlin Previews Meeting	BB 2
PRAVDA Stresses Vigilance [Biryukov, 4 Jan]	BB 3
Shevchenko Background Commentary	BB 4
CEMA Standardization Commission Meets in Hungary [IZVESTIYA 15 Dec]	BB 5
CEMA Nonhydrocarbon, AES Developments Outlined [EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 50]	BB 5

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Problems Faced by West in 1982 Reviewed	CC 1
Soltan Commentary	CC 1
Political Observer Bovin	CC 2

UNITED STATES & CANADA

IZVESTIYA Editorial on Reagan Long Beach Speech [3 Jan]	A 1
TASS Comment [Bogachev]	A 2
TASS Views Deliberations of 98th Congress	A 3
Viktor Yenzikeyev Commentary	A 3

CHINA

USSR-PRC Ties in 1982 Reviewed; Forecast For 1983 [Solntsev]	B 1
Early Soviet Aid to China Highlighted	B 1
U.S. Missiles in Taiwan Aimed at PRC Targets	B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

U.S.-Japanese 'Military Rapprochement' Viewed C 1
[Vasilyev]
Japan: Industrial Espionage Brings U.S. Attorney C 1
[Zatsepin]
Economic Ties With DPRK in 1982 Reviewed C 2

SOUTH ASIA

Anti-U.S. Demonstration in Kabul Noted D 1
Pro-Government Rallies Held in Afghanistan D 1
USSR Forces, Situation in Afghanistan Viewed D 2
Moscow Assails Iranian Visit to Afghan Camp D 4
Afghan Clergy Issues Statement to Exiles D 5
[Lapin]
Three Youths Receive Death Sentence in Kabul D 6
Afghan TU Delegation Ends Visit to USSR D 6
[TRUD 16 Dec]
Comparison of TASS Statement on Afghanistan D 7
Baykov on New Arms Shipment to Pakistan D 7
[PRAVDA 3 Jan]
Pakistan Involvement in U.S. Plans Condemned D 7
[Lavrov]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Soviet-Vietnamese 1982 Cooperation Hailed E 1
[Grammatikov]
Pham Van Dong on Soviet Culture Festival E 2
[Mineyev in SOVETSKAYA KULTURA 14 Dec]

WESTERN EUROPE

USSR Council of Ministers Greets Italian Leader G 1
'Weakness of Evidence' Cited in Antonov Case C 1
[Krasikov]
Briefs: Patolichev at Finnish Meeting; Finnish Envoy in G 2
Moscow

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

'Serious Disagreements' Between Israel, Lebanon H 1
[Rassadin]
PLO Representative on Mideast Situation H 1
Kuznetsov Presents Award to Syrian Communist H 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

USSR 60TH ANNIVERSARY

Materials on 60th Anniversary Observance P 1
Greetings Acknowledged P 1
Iraqi CP Official's Speech P 1
Promyslov Receives Spanish Group P 3
Visiting Delegations Seen Off P 3

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Chernenko on CPSU Fidelity to Internationalism [PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA]	R 1
Central Committee Politburo Meets, Views Farming	R 2
Kuznetsov Delivers New Year Address to Nation	R 3
Value of Force of Example in Production Viewed [PRAVDA 20 Dec]	R 4
Anniversary of Security Organs Observed [Alidin in MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 19 Dec]	R 6
G.V. Romanov Year-End Activities Reported	R 7
Presents State Award	R 7
Lays Wreath at Monument	R 7
At Leningrad Ceremony	R 7
Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Session Held	R 8
Opening Day [Yerevan KOMMUNIST 3 Dec]	R 8
Final Session [Yerevan KOMMUNIST 4 Dec]	R 9
Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Session Reported [BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 11 Dec]	R 11
Reportage on Azerbaijan Communist Party Plenums	R 14
3 December Session [BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 4 Dec]	R 14
9 December Session [BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 10 Dec]	R 14
PRAVDA Report [Tairov, 11 Dec]	R 15
Belorussian Central Committee Plenum Held [SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 3 Dec]	R 17
Estonian Supreme Soviet Session Held 4 Dec [SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 4 Dec]	R 18
Estonian Communist Party Plenum Held 3 Dec [SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 3 Dec]	R 19
Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Session Held 1 Dec [KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 2 Dec]	R 20
Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Meets 3 December [SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 4 Dec]	R 22
Kirghiz Central Committee Plenum Held 2 Dec [SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 3 Dec]	R 24
Latvian Supreme Soviet Holds Session 3 Dec [SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 4 Dec]	R 25
Latvian Party Central Committee Plenum Held [SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 3 Dec]	R 27
Moldavian Supreme Soviet Sessions Held, 3, 4 Dec	R 28
First Day [SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA 4 Dec]	R 28
Closing Session [SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA 5 Dec]	R 30
Moldavian Central Committee Plenum Held 2 Dec [SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA 3 Dec]	R 31
Reportage on Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Session	R 31
1 December Session [KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA 2 Dec]	R 31
Final Proceedings [KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA 3 Dec]	R 33
Tajik Central Committee Plenum Held [KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA 1 Dec]	R 34
Briefs: CPSU Handbook Published, Tajik Institute Honored	R 34
	R 35

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Status of Siberia-W. Europe Pipeline Viewed	S 1
Progress in 1982	S 1
Construction Over Carpathians [Yadlovskiy]	S 1
Work During Subbotnik	S 1
Tyumen Official Comments on Gas Output, Pipeline	S 2
Ukraine AES Begins Generating Electricity	S 2
Scholar Urges Material Incentives for Innovation	S 3
[Belgrade POLITIKA 15 Dec]	
PRAVDA Reports Tightening Up at Ministry [30 Nov]	S 4
Turkmen Power Generation Since 1922 Recounted	S 5
Briefs: Gas Industry Plan Fulfillment; Annual Plan	S 5
Fulfillment	

WESTERN THESIS ON REDEPLOYMENT OF MISSILES REFUTED

LD311554 Hamburg DPA in German 1442 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 31 Dec (DPA) -- Nikolay Portugalov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, has contradicted the Western thesis that if the Soviets dismantle their SS-20 medium-range missiles they could at any time be redeployed from Siberia to the European part of the USSR because this type of missile is mobile. In an article for the semi-official Soviet news agency APN, Portugalov wrote that in reality it would be absolutely impossible with the present national [as received] means of observation to do this rapidly and undetected. In the APN article, published in Berlin today, Portugalov notes that it would be much easier for the Americans "at any moment" and in any number to move their cruise missiles, "of which they want to install thousands, if not tens of thousands," to Europe. Portugalov repudiates the argument put forward by the Bonn Foreign Ministry that Soviet readiness to dismantle missiles is an indirect admission of superiority. He says that because the Soviet Union proposes an appropriate ceiling also for the number of vehicles for medium-range nuclear weapons the continental nuclear balance remains undisturbed. Its level, however, is reduced.

PRAVDA INTERNATIONAL REVIEW ON ARMS REDUCTION

LD030745 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 3 Jan 83

["Road Towards Nuclear-Free Europe" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 3 TASS -- "Boosting and escalating its programme of deploying new medium-range missiles in Europe, Washington has shown the true value of its talks about NATO's so-called 'zero option' and revealed the hypocrisy of its assurances that the missiles will be needed only if the Soviet-American talks in Geneva do not produce results by the end of 1983. (Washington now prefers not to mention at all that the Western Europeans' consent to a 'double decision' should have been followed by immediate ratification of the SALT-2 treaty)." PRAVDA stresses this today in its International Review.

"How to break the vicious circle of nuclear arms buildup and start their reduction? This question profoundly worries the peace-loving public. That is why the new Soviet initiatives, set forth by Yuriy Andropov in his report on the sixtieth anniversary of the USSR and explained once again on New Year's Eve in replies to questions put by American political news analyst Joseph Kingsbury-Smith, evoked universal interest and such positive response." These proposals are directed at achieving just and mutually acceptable accords on the Soviet-American talks currently under way in Geneva, PRAVDA points out. "If the United States responds to this fair, constructive position by displaying good will for its part, this would make 1983 a good year for mankind." This is also confirmed by numerous comments on the Soviet initiatives, the main idea of which is that the USSR is sincerely striving for an honest accord. It wants the reduction of the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe and enhancement of European security.

MOSCOW WEEKLY WARNS EUROPE ON 'SUICIDAL DECISION'

PM301201 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 51, 17-23 Dec, Signed to Press 16 Dec 82 p 6

[D.K. article under the rubric "Polemical Notes": "The Proffered Hand (With Missiles in the Bosom)"]

[Text] The conviction is growing in the world that the American millionaire Cabinet secretaries, headed by the millionaire President, have set themselves the direct goal of creating an international situation wherein they could, at a time chosen by them, push mankind into the abyss of nuclear war in the hope of emerging from it triumphant.

At the cost of the destruction of the material and spiritual wealth wrought over the centuries by the labor and creativity of all peoples, they are counting on halting the historically irreversible process of social change and consolidating the positions of a capitalism headed by the American monopolies which have entrusted power to them in the major imperialist power. In the all-devouring flame of nuclear conflagration they are intending to incinerate not only the world of socialism that is anathema to them but all the national liberation movements, which they equate with "terrorism" and in the process smash their West European, Japanese and other competitors.

However, monstrous and wild this design may seem to reasonable people, it has already acquired the concrete outlines of a strategic plan devised by the Pentagon and approved by the President and about which such respectable newspapers as THE LOS ANGELES TIMES and THE NEW YORK TIMES -- to which cheap sensation is alien -- have told their readers. The plan's first stage -- the manufacture of nuclear weapons and their deployment in positions convenient for a sudden attack and the start of an aggressive nuclear war -- has reached the stage of practical implementation: The launching positions for these missiles are already being created in the FRG, Italy and Britain.

The just-ended Brussels session of NATO foreign ministers has taken a substantial new step facilitating the U.S. plans for unleashing nuclear war. The ministers confirmed the decision on the missiles' deployment in 1983 in defiance of the clearly expressed desire of the broadest popular masses to prevent West Europe's transformation into a launching platform for the U.S. nuclear missiles. The ministers demonstratively disregarded the universally growing alarm of the West European population generated by the fact that its fate and the existence of the ancient centers of European civilization and of all West Europe depends on people who are deliberately and coldbloodedly preparing a nuclear war "limited" to the European Continent. To the broad and truly popular opposition to NATO's suicidal decision the ministers counterposed...deception.

They resorted to blatant and deliberate deception by asserting that the deployment of the new American missiles in West Europe would merely restore the nuclear balance in Europe and eliminate the "monopoly" allegedly possessed by the Soviet Union. A press statement issued by the chairman of NATO's special consultative group repeats several times the fallacious assertion about a Soviet "monopoly." The ministers who took the decision to enlarge the already enormous U.S. nuclear arsenal in Europe also refer to this "monopoly" dreamed up by the U.S. masters of publicity and falsehood -- who are now among the President's advisers.

The ministers are well aware that the United States has long possessed large nuclear forces in West Europe. Refuting the U.S. President's false claims -- they are obligingly reiterated by the NATO states' ministers without reservation -- Senator Patrick Leahy wrote in THE WASHINGTON POST 9 December: "The President has endeavored to create the impression (he is talking about Reagan's speech in which he announced the decision to deploy 100 MX missiles -- D.K.) that NATO is virtually defenseless in the face of the Soviet SS-20 medium-range missiles. He said nothing about the hundreds of nuclear bombers which the United States, Great Britain and France possess in West Europe, or about the aircraft carriers in the adjacent waters (with more of the same bombers). He also failed to mention the fact that our British and French allies possess approximately 180 sea- and land-based missiles target on the Soviet Union.

The ministers deliberately misled the population of the NATO countries by linking the deployment of the U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe with the course and outcome of the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva, although they are perfectly well aware that the American side has made it its intention to wreck these negotiations. The unconditional support for the U.S. position at the talks -- and in particular for the purely propagandist "zero option" -- demonstrates that the West European governments have placed the fate of the talks in the hands of fierce opponents of any accords or agreements with the Soviet Union whatsoever. Just like Washington's nuclear maniacs, the ministers of the NATO countries are seeking not the positive outcome of the talks but the USSR's complete capitulation of terms dictated by the bitterest enemies of detente, by the advocates of a "limited" nuclear war.

In this light the appeal to the Soviet Union to respond to NATO's efforts to reduce the danger of nuclear confrontation in Europe sound hypocritical to say the least. Acting in the role of America's agent, and even -- as FRG Foreign Minister H.D. Genscher put it -- "extending a hand" to the East, the NATO council is in fact not only giving its blessing to the speedy deployment of the American nuclear missiles but is also completely entrusting the future of the European Continent to an irresponsible belligerent group of U.S. millionaires and generals for whom hatred of the socialist world surpasses all else. Only very naive people or the cronies of these millionaires and generals can believe that after this Europe will feel more secure than before. The ministers of the NATO countries are intentionally and deliberately creating a real threat to all the regions of deployment of these missiles, of the storage depots for the American nuclear weaponry and of the headquarters of the U.S. Armed Forces which are to give the order for the delivery of a nuclear strike against the socialist countries.

The fact that, when taking military decisions, the U.S. command, just like the U.S. leadership, will not consider the interests of West Europe was cogently demonstrated just recently by the arbitrariness of President Reagan, who singlehandedly and with the unexpectedness of a thief in the night imposed an embargo on deliveries of equipment for the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline, subsequently applying sanctions to West European companies which dared to disobey him. The dominant position of American monopolies in some areas of West European industry enabled them to impose their will.

The latest decision by the NATO countries' foreign ministers increases still further West Europe's dependence on the United States, which is increasingly frequently and openly utilizing this aggressive bloc as the tool of its dominance and adventurist policy on the European Continent. While occasionally allowing the West European ministers to make critical remarks and voice their own opinions, the American representatives in NATO are imposing on them decisions arrived at in Washington and dictated by Washington's interests which are leading to a new exacerbation of tension on the European Continent.

In gradually ceding their positions and renouncing their autonomy in resolving the major issues of their security the governments of a number of the largest West European countries are eagerly consenting to play the role of accomplices of the U.S. nuclear maniacs. In attempting to disarm the antiwar and antimissile movement by means of deceitful maneuvers and false utterances to the effect that the more nuclear missiles there are the greater the probability of a reduction in the danger of nuclear war, the leaders of these countries are pushing Europe toward an irremediable catastrophe. The truth that the deliverance of the European Continent from nuclear war, with all its dreadful consequences, can be secured only via the selfless struggle of all the peoples of the old world is asserting itself again and again.

REPORTAGE ON PRAGUE WARSAW PACT MEETING

Meeting Announced

LD221450 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] A regular conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states will be held in Prague in the first half of January 1983 in accordance with an agreement which has been reached.

Andropov Departure 3 Jan

LD031406 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1404 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 3 TASS -- A Soviet delegation, led by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow today for Prague to participate in the scheduled meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

The delegation includes Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister; Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR defense minister, and marshal of the Soviet Union; and Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrades Geydar Aliyev, Viktor Grishin, Arvid Pelshe, Konstantin Chernenko, Petr Demichev, Vladimir Dolgikh, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Boris Ponomarev, Mikhail Solomentsev, Mikhail Zimyanin, Ivan Kapitonov, Nikolay Ryzhkov, and other comrades. Among those who saw off the delegation was Cestmir Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR.

Arrival in Prague

LD031720 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Prague January 3 TASS -- A Soviet Delegation headed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov arrived here today. It will take part in a regular meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

Husak, Others Greet Delegation

LD031655 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] A Soviet delegation headed by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Prague today. It will take part in a regular meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states. The delegation includes Nikolay Tikhonov, member the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR defense minister and marshal of the Soviet Union; and Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation was met at Prague airport by Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR; Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the federal government; Bilak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jakes, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Chnoupek, minister of national defense; and other officials. Among those in the welcoming party was Botvin, USSR ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

Overflying the territory of the Polish People's Republic, the members of the Soviet delegation sent a telegram to the leaders of that country, Jaruzelski and Jablonski, with cordial greetings and friendly wishes for successes in the New Year to the Polish people.

Moscow TV Shows Delegation Order

LD032030 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 3 January 1983 in its evening Vremya newscast carries a video report on the departure of the Andropov-led Soviet delegation for Prague, and shows, from left to right, Tikhonov and Andropov walking in the front row, followed by Rusakov, Gromyko, Chernenko, Ustinov and Grishin in the second row, with the other undistinguishable leaders on the sides and at the rear. The camera cuts to medium shots of Tikhonov, Andropov, Gromyko, and Rusakov, with Dolgikh, Ponomarev, Kuznetsov, Aliyev, Cherenenko, Ustinov, Pelshe, Grishin, Demichev standing in the second row. The camera shows Andropov walking away from the group, and then cuts to full shots of, from left to right, Solomentsev, Dolgikh, Ponomarev, Kuznetsov and, possibly, Chernenko.

Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1802 GMT on 3 January in its evening Vremya newscast carries a video report on the arrival of the Soviet delegation in Prague, with the camera showing Andropov and Gromyko coming down the ramp at the airport, cutting to shots of Husak welcoming Andropov, with Rusakov standing behind Andropov. Camera cuts to shots of Andropov being introduced to Czechoslovak leaders by Husak, who is walking behind Andropov. The report ends with shots of their car moving away.

Meeting Opens 4 Jan

LD040932 Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Prague January 4 TASS -- A regular meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states opened in Prague today. It is being attended by delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia. The Soviet delegation is headed by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Shishlin Previews Meeting

LD302012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] The press in the socialist countries is paying great attention to the convening of the forthcoming meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states. Here is a news commentary by Nikolay Shishlin, writer on international affairs, who is at the microphone:

[Shishlin] The leaders of many fraternal socialist states delivered speeches from the rostrum of the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, on 21-22 December. Their speeches contained definitive accounts of the political stances and political approaches to cardinal questions of peace by the socialist countries.

The meeting of the Political Consultative Committee -- and it is awaited with great interest at the present -- will undoubtedly not only confirm the adherence already expressed by the socialist countries to a policy of detente, but will also evidently serve as a definite stimulus to the development of a broad and active dialogue among countries belonging to different social systems.

In essence, paying close attention to what was said in Moscow during those December days, we can state that the Soviet Union and its socialist friends have a well formulated, balanced and clear attitude toward the major issues in international politics today; and the package that the socialist countries will be taking with them to the Czechoslovak capital is, of course, a considerable one. It includes broad initiatives to resolve our contemporary problems of curbing the arms race; it includes interesting approaches to creating non-nuclear zones in various parts of Europe; and, of course, it contains interesting ideas on the development of peaceful cooperation on the European Continent. And although the Warsaw Treaty is indubitably a regional organization, its sphere of action being Europe, the Warsaw Treaty countries have never shut themselves off from other problems existing at the same time in the world, and have always expressed their attitude toward those problems since the world is, of course, interdependent and whatever happens, say, in the Near East sometimes has an effect, and quite a perceptible effect, on the situation in Europe.

To sum up, there is not much time left before the leaders of the socialist states gather together in Prague. And I believe that the very fact that a meeting of the Political Consultative Committee has been convened demonstrates yet again the precise continuity of Soviet foreign policy and the clear priority given in Soviet foreign policy to coordinating the actions of the socialist countries and to multiplying and enriching our links with our partners and allies.

PRAVDA Stresses Vigilance

LD040632 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 4 TASS -- The first working day of the year 1983 was for socialist Prague significant in a special way: The capital of Czechoslovakia welcomed on that day esteemed visitors from Europe's socialist countries. They have arrived here to attend a meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, PRAVDA's Prague correspondent Igor Biryukov writes today.

At the capital's airport and main railway station the guests were welcomed by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak, and other Czechoslovak leaders.

Symbolically, the beginning of 1983 coincided for the countries of the socialist community with such an important event in international life as the meeting of the supreme body of the defensive alliance of the fraternal states.

Socialism means creative work and a peaceful sky. Since the first day of the New Year the peoples in the fraternal countries have been vigorously working in workshops and on construction sites, in fields and on farms. There are millions of them. And it is on their behalf that the leaders of the fraternal parties and nations will hold discussions in Prague.

Tranquility and peacefulness are distinguishing features of Prague on the first days of January, the article says. Quiet flows the Vltava River. Production rhythm is even and precise, people are tackling big and small every-day problems. It is hard to imagine that there are circles in the United States and NATO which are prepared to risk the fate of Europe, which are drafting mad scenarios of "limited" and other nuclear adventures.

The Soviet Union and its allies warn that they are fully determined to prevent the fatal development of events, the writer stresses.

"The policy of gaining military superiority over the Soviet Union has no future. Let NATO commanders not hope that someone will be able to put at risk with impunity the life of the peoples in the socialist community. Those over the ocean should not take our peacefulness for lack of vigilance. Let them not try to deceive the masses in the West by fabrications about the alleged 'Soviet threat'. The countries of socialism offer the only sensible way of talks and mutually acceptable solutions without damaging the security of anyone -- the path of equitable mutually beneficial cooperation with any state for the benefit of peace."

Shevchenko Background Commentary

LD041410 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Aleksandr Shevchenko commentary]

[Text] The Warsaw Treaty is an organization for political and defense cooperation of seven European socialist countries. It has been in existence since spring 1955. The name of the organization stems from the fact that the socialist countries signed their collective agreement on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance in Warsaw. Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia are members of the organization.

With reference to the history of the Warsaw Treaty Organization it should be stressed first of all that the formation of this organization was due to necessity. The socialist countries never were supporters of splitting Europe into opposing military-political blocs. However, they could not remain passive seeing, as they did, that since 1949 the North Atlantic pact had been adopting an increasingly aggressive stance against them. This is why in 1955 they took collective measures in order to protect their security. At the same time Warsaw Treaty members more than once expressed their readiness to dissolve their organization on condition that NATO was dissolved at the same time. During the last few years the basic direction and the main content of the foreign-political activity of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries has been to struggle for peace, security and relaxation of international tension. The Warsaw Treaty member-countries coordinate their steps in foreign policy. A big role in this respect devolves on the Political Consultative Committee. Its meetings take place at the highest party and state leadership level of the member-countries in their capital cities in turn.

Each meeting carries out an in-depth analysis of the international situation and sets in motion specific initiatives arising from it. It should be recalled that it was at the initiative of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries that the Helsinki CSCE meeting was prepared and held. Despite all the attacks by the militarist circles in the West its Final Act represents a milestone of the policy of detente and international cooperation.

The Warsaw Treaty member-countries have proposed that all the countries participating in the Helsinki conference should conclude a binding reciprocal agreement not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against other countries. This proposal was later extended to include other conventional weapons systems.

The documents issued by the meetings of the Political Consultative Committee have often stressed the readiness of the socialist countries to adopt most radical measures in the sphere of relaxation of tension in the military area and to reduce and limit the most varied types of weapons on the principle of reciprocity, equality and of noninjury to the security of any party.

It is well known from the experience of the last few years that the militarist circles in the West, and especially in the United States, have been trying to circumvent in every possible way precisely these principles. They are trying to undermine the, objectively speaking, existing military-strategic parity between the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO pact and to ensure their military superiority. Now the United States is dragging the world into a new round of the arms race. At the same time it is exercising ever-growing political and economic pressure on the socialist countries. Washington is trying in every possible way to involve its NATO allies in these actions, which are exacerbating the international situation. This is why the socialist countries have to concern themselves with the fact that their defensive might should be at the required level and that they should develop firm mutual cooperation in this direction. However, in strengthening their defense the Warsaw Treaty member-countries never intended, nor do they intend, to threaten any country or a group of countries. The line of the socialist community of nations is not to exacerbate but to reduce military confrontation.

As stressed during the previous meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, they have never striven nor will they ever strive to obtain military superiority. They consistently advocate the idea that military balance should be maintained at increasingly lower levels. They do not have, did not have nor will they have a strategic doctrine other than that of defense. They do not have [passage indistinct].

CEMA STANDARDIZATION COMMISSION MEETS IN HUNGARY

PM221103 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] Budapest -- The CEMA Standing Commission on Cooperation in the Sphere of Standardization has met in Siofok (Hungary). Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia took part along with a delegation from Yugoslavia.

The commission made decisions aimed at raising the level of norms and requirements in CEMA standards and intensifying the influence of standardization on the solution of questions relating to the economical utilization of physical resources.

The commission examined progress in implementing measures to give technical assistance to interested CEMA countries in developing the scientific and technical and material base of standardization, metrology and output quality.

CEMA NONHYDROCARBON, AES DEVELOPMENTS OUTLINED

PM231033 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 50, December 1982, signed to press 6 December 1982, carries on page 20 a 2,000-word article entitled "Fuel and Energy: Management of Cooperation," by Candidate of Technical Sciences V. Konyushko and A. Linnik. The article, under the rubric "CEMA: Integration in Action," outlines developments in AES construction by the CEMA countries and stresses the importance of fuel-saving and the efficient use of fuels. The authors briefly mention the role of "nontraditional renewable sources of energy" before outlining the move within CEMA toward a "contractual" (dogovornyy) form of scientific and technical cooperation involving the establishment of councils and coordinating centers.

PROBLEMS FACED BY WEST IN 1982 REVIEWED

Soltan Commentary

LD011448 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] The industrialized capitalist nations had their own concerns and joys, problems and hopes. Our commentator Yuriy Soltan elaborates:

Few of those people would call 1982 a lucky year: Too many of them have been desperate, without work and home. This is equally true of the United States, which regards itself as the world's richest country; or Japan, that economic miracle of the 20th century; or Western Europe, which looked so prosperous only a short time ago. Never before did economic problems appear so insoluble. At the start of the year politicians claimed that the slump was temporary, but gradually the fake optimism gave way to anxiety. What engulfed the entire capitalist world was not a temporary recession but a great depression.

This is one of the main reasons for the growing belligerency of the leading Western nations. Their ruling circles believe that they can cope with the crisis by building up international tension and preparing for war. Adventurism and a readiness to gamble with the vital interests of humanity for narrow and selfish ends -- that is what has emerged in a particularly bare-faced form in the policy of the more aggressive imperialist circles. This was said early in 1981 at the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, and the analysis has proved correct.

Military preparations in the United States and the NATO bloc it leads have assumed unprecedented proportions. Last May, the Reagan administration endorsed a new military doctrine which provides for active preparations for local and prolonged nuclear wars. It rejected the Soviet Union's call to pledge the same as it has done, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The American Congress assigned to the Pentagon the record sum of \$263 thousand million. A conference of NATO leaders was prodded by the United States into deciding to speed up plans for deploying several hundred American medium-range missiles in Western Europe. New systems of weapons of mass destruction have gone into production. Thus a new step toward nuclear confrontation has been made, a step for which the United States and its more bellicose partners must take the blame.

Yet they have failed to destroy entirely the positive gains achieved in international relations in the seventies. The policy of easing tension is still alive. Nor could they persuade the nations that nuclear war is possible. Most people realize that no matter where a nuclear disaster may erupt, it would inevitably get out of control, and burn up the entire planet. Awareness of this prompts people to act. Last spring, some 20 million took part in antiwar demonstrations that swept the capitalist countries. That was last spring alone and on 12 June in the United States, 1 million New Yorkers took to the streets with posters calling for peace, political relaxation and disarmament.

The working class in the capitalist countries, where more than 60 million people took part in strikes in the past 12 months, increasingly links the struggle for its economic rights with the struggle for peace, for the right to live. Working men and women are actively contributing to the formation of a world antiwar coalition. More and more people understand that geographical distances or differences in social system and ideology must not stand in the way of the joint efforts to eliminate the nuclear threat. This growing realization has been typical of 1982.

Political Observer Bovin

LD301850 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 Dec 82

[From the Vreyma newscast; commentary by IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] Good day, comrades. In my view, two important features characterize the outgoing year. First, if we are to speak of politics, this was a year of acute struggle between two trends: for detente and against detente. Second, if we have the economy in mind, this was a year of growing difficulties in the capitalist world. The main reason for confrontation over the questions of war and peace is the U.S. attempt to move on to a counteroffensive against detente, above all to destroy its foundations, the military-strategic parity. The other trend is represented by the policy of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community, the nonaligned states and all supporters of peace.

Well, what is the present-day situation? Which trend is gaining the upper hand? At the moment it is difficult to give an unequivocal, unqualified answer to these questions. The most we can do is to acknowledge the existence of a kind of transition that contains both the possibility of a revival of detente and the path to a further exacerbation of tension. At the moment, both these paths are open. Nevertheless, in summarizing the results of the year, it is difficult to escape the impression that the opponents of detente in Washington are gradually beginning to give ground. I would even risk making the following conclusion: The isolation of Reagan and his policy is growing both within the United States and outside it. Evidently, we can assume that this will force the White House to intensify its maneuvering. But at the moment it is difficult to say whether this will affect the essence of the foreign policy course or only its form, as has already been the case.

Now a few words about the economy. The West argues over the best way to describe the present situation. Is it a crisis, a depression, or a slump? Generally speaking, this is only an argument over words. The facts, on the other hand, are well known to everyone. The facts are inflation, unemployment, minimum growth and currency and financial chaos. Generally speaking, these are all signs of the serious economic disease that has afflicted the capitalist economy. Of course, the capitalists are trying to cure it. But not much has come of these attempts to date.

Historical experience shows that protracted economic malaise can lead to unforeseen social and political complications. It is no coincidence that the theory that the state of the economy is the main question of Western security is gaining an increasing number of adherents. Neither is it a coincidence that it is being increasingly frequently recalled that the economic chaos and collapse of the 1930's gave rise to Hitler and, ultimately, brought World War II down upon mankind. Well, of course, times are now different -- quite different. New Hitlers are not foreseen. But the state of crisis in the capitalist economy undoubtedly affects the world political climate -- and not for the best.

Of course, as you all realize, we could say much more about the outgoing year. But I wanted to stress just the main points. And judging by these the coming year will not be very easy.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON REAGAN LONG BEACH SPEECH

LDO31442 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 3 Jan 83

["Hegemonist Pronouncements" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 3 TASS -- Follows text of an editorial in today's IZVESTIYA.

Militarist calls coming from the other side of the Atlantic have become in a certain sense a usual attribute of present-day international politics. Such pronouncements set one's teeth on edge. But some of them still cannot but strike one by their uncereceremoniousness and by Washington's impudent imperial ambitions.

This is how it was this time, too, in Long Beach (California) on December 28 when the head of the present U.S. Administration made a speech.

Significant is already the very occasion for the President's speech -- a ceremony to reactivate the battleship "New Jersey" which, according to announced plans, is to be converted into a launching site for deployment of cruise missiles which constitute the newest means in the U.S. strategic arsenal. The President considered it possible to avail himself of the occasion in order to state again -- for the umpteenth time! -- a U.S. intention to have an indisputable superiority in the field of naval might. "Controlling air, surface and sub-surface areas to assure access to all the oceans of the world" is, neither more nor less, the goal of the U.S. policy, according to the President.

It must be said that the U.S. President is not alone in the "popularisation" of the Pentagon's doctrine as to the need for U.S. military superiority in the world ocean. He has been long echoed in this by John Lehman, U.S. secretary of the Navy. As follows from his interview published recently by THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper, the U.S. Navy intends to devote "special attention", in particular, to the Norwegian Sea. From the Navy secretary's pronouncements it follows that considerable naval means of the USA and its NATO allies are concentrated in that area already now. Lehman asserts that that presence should not only be expanded but also brought as close as possible to Soviet borders. The Navy secretary stated that the USA should have a capability for seizing control over the Norwegian Sea.

All this sounds, to put it mildly, defiant. A match for that are also the arguments by means of which attempts are being made in Washington to substantiate these ambitions of theirs. It turns out that the USA needs maritime hegemony professedly to ensure the protection of U.S. sea communications. To hear U.S. officials speak, one may get the impression that the world ocean is something like a U.S. lake and that only U.S. interests are present there, and that there are ostensibly no and should not be any interests of other states and peoples there. An absurd stand.

The question arises did Washington figures take interest in the opinion of other countries when they formulated such a policy of theirs? Of course, not. Since it is clear that such a line cannot be viewed in any other way than an overt claim to hegemony, to U.S. undivided domination based on force in areas which are situated thousands of miles away from U.S. shores. [punctuation as received] But no one gave and will give Washington any right to that. Such bubbles burst in history more than once.

The endeavours to break the parity and to take the lead in the military field, which are manifesting themselves in such a stark, one can say, cynical form in claims to U.S. domination in the world ocean pervade not only the Pentagon's plans to whip up the naval arms race but virtually the entire present policy of Washington, including its approach to a solution to the nuclear arms limitation problem.

This virtually also found confirmation in the President's remarks made in the same speech at the Long Beach ceremony, when he again tried to justify -- in reference to the negotiations on limiting nuclear arms in Europe -- the notorious U.S. "zero option". The essence of this U.S. proposal is well-known -- it does not envisage anything but unilateral disarmament of the USSR, and therefore cannot serve in any way as a basis for accord, and it is obviously not designed for such an accord.

There are all indications that Washington obviously prefers the line to attaining the positions of military superiority to a policy aimed at curbing the arms race, at achieving mutually acceptable solutions, at downplaying tension in the world arena, at strengthening trust between countries, and at ensuring peace for the peoples. Washington attempts to count on force in order to dictate its will to others.

But it is high time they in Washington realised that such a policy is short-sighted and prospectless, and that it has no future.

TASS Comment

LD301740 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 30 TASS -- TASS commentator on military matters Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The American battleship "New Jersey" was thrice used in U.S. naval operations during the war and was immobilised as many times after the end of military actions. On December 28, 1982, President Reagan, departing from this tradition, recommissioned the "New Jersey" in peacetime.

Speaking at the naval ceremony held on the occasion in Long Beach, (California), President Reagan specified his rather original "concept of peace-keeping." Earlier he used to say that the most effective way to disarmament lies with the build-up of American armaments. At Long Beach he stated that the best instrument of keeping peace is the fire power of ships of the "New Jersey" type.

The President puzzled even his military audience, long accustomed to his sophistry, by saying that this is the time for the old ship to provide the fire power "for the defence of freedom."

In his earlier statements President Reagan motivated the need for building up the U.S. Navy by the allegations that the Russians have superiority on the sea, whereas in Long Beach he asserted that the Soviet Union has no right to have a strong navy since Russia has always been a land-locked power. Reagan evidently hoped that his audience did not know that the sea frontiers of the USSR ran for more than 40,000 kilometres. On the other hand, [the] President sought to prove that the United States was a sea power "by necessity" and that therefore American superiority in sea armaments was a "need."

The President asserted that the USA was rearming itself within reasonable limits and was only closing the window of vulnerability. In fact it is well known that the U.S. Navy has 14 combat-ready aircraft-carriers (apart from six reserve ones and one combat-training aircraft carrier). Some of these vessels can carry up to 90 planes. This compares with only two aircraft-carrying ships, "Minsk" and "Kiev," in service in the Soviet Navy. In their statements not intended for a wide audience representatives of the Pentagon boasted more than once that in one missile launch American submarines on combat patrol duty can hit many times more targets than the Soviet submarine fleet.

The Pentagon intends to arm Ohio submarines with the new highly accurate Trident-2 missiles which are first-strike weapons. The first submarines of this class have already been adopted for service in the U.S. Navy.

The U.S. plan for increasing the number of its big combat ships from 450 to 600, reaffirmed by President Reagan in Long Beach, testify to Washington's determination to go ahead with its frantic naval arms race with all the consequences resulting from this for the cause of peace.

Its efforts to intimidate the peoples with an imaginary "Soviet military menace" have failed. The world public will be able to see for itself whence the real threat to peace comes.

TASS VIEWS DELIBERATIONS OF 98TH CONGRESS

LD032018 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Washington January 3 TASS -- Today marked the start of the deliberations of the 98th Congress elections to which were held last November. After the ceremony of swearing in new congressmen and discussion of some procedural issues, both houses will adjourn till January 25, when President Reagan presents to Congress his State of the Union message.

In the new Congress, the Republicans have remained in control of the Senate with 54 seats as against 46 of the Democrats. The Democratic Party, for its part, has significantly increased its majority in the House of Representatives where it has 269 seats as against 165 of the Republicans.

The new Congress has inherited the old outstanding problems of the previous. These are above all the country's dire economic plight, complete with unemployment and curtailment of production in the key sectors.

One chief item for the session is to examine the draft federal budget for the financial 1984 [as received] which the U.S. Administration will have to present in late January. Debate still goes on in the White House regarding some of the budget items, but the general tendency, according to analysts, is clear: It is a further growth of military spending which may exceed 290 billion dollars, as well as a new sharp reduction -- by 20 to 25 per cent -- of appropriations to meet social needs. The new budget's deficit may reach 200 billion dollars.

The Reagan administration will try to get money for the production and deployment of the new strategic missile "MX". Congress is also to decide on the mode of basing the "MX" missile, on the basis of a report of a special presidential commission whose membership is yet to be announced.

On the whole, watchers predict stronger differences between the White House and the Hill.

Viktor Yenzikeyev Commentary

LD040238 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] As you probably know, the new 98th Congress of the United States convened in Washington today for its first session. Here is a comment on this from our news analyst, Viktor Yenzikeyev.

The first 20 or so days of the congressional session will be sure to be a breaking-in time. The new legislators will be sworn in and will be studying the state of current business.

Various procedural matters too will be dealt with. So it will be after the 25th, when President Ronald Reagan reads his message to Congress, that the senators and representatives will really take up their duties. That's the date that many analysts believe will usher in a new relationship between the executive and legislative authorities of the United States.

Even today it may be said with a good deal of certainty that this relationship would hardly be a honeymoon. Nor is it just that there are many new faces on Capitol Hill. Nominally, the Republicans have retained their influence in the Senate but have lost it in the House of Representatives. While the Senate thus remains Republican, the House is Democratic. But it is not so much numbers that are important now. Far more important is the fact that in both parties there are now more legislators not leaning right of center but adhering to more liberal, moderate and centrist views. This fact in turn reflects the mood of millions of Americans.

The mid-term elections at the end of 1982 were a vote of no confidence in Reaganomics and in the belligerent foreign policy of the White House. This fact is of prime importance, since the very first duties of the new congressmen will include deciding the further fate of Reaganomics and of new military programs such as the MX. It would of course be difficult, and scarcely appropriate, to predict at this stage how the debates on these issues on the Hill will end. What is certain is that their outcome will go a long way towards determining how well off millions of Americans will be and what course American-Soviet relations will take.

The arms race, escalated on an unprecedented scale by the present American Administration, is a very real and serious threat not just to the economy in the United States but also to peace on earth. In a way humanity today stands at the crossroads: one road leading to international relaxation, the other to further heightening of confrontation, with the built-in menace of nuclear war. The Soviet stand on these matters is well known. We favor not just normal but good-neighborly relations with the United States. We want to see urgent steps taken to curb the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race. All this is stated explicitly in the recent Soviet appeal to the parliaments and peoples of the world. This constructive Soviet stand was also reaffirmed in the replies given by the Soviet leader, Yuriy Andropov, to (?several) questions from the American journalist Joseph Kingsbury-Smith.

In his replies Yuriy Andropov pointed out that on strategic arms the Soviet Union is proposing a halt to their further buildup by freezing them at their present levels. The Soviet Union is also prepared to reduce the existing arsenals of strategic arms by 25 percent on either side, bringing them down to equal levels and then proceeding to make further cuts. Significantly, this idea of a nuclear freeze proposed by the Soviet Union is shared by millions of Americans, as the result of the mid-term elections clearly showed. Public opinion polls in the United States likewise indicate that the vast majority of Americans want to see relations with the Soviet Union normalized and American-Soviet agreements reached on limiting and reducing nuclear arms. The ball is squarely in Washington's court.

USSR-PRC TIES IN 1982 REVIEWED; FORECAST FOR 1983

OW011341 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT
30 Dec 82

[Soviet-Chinese Friendship leader Professor Solntsev in interview with station reporter -- date, place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] Answering a reporter's question on special events concerning the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society in 1982, Solntsev said: Nineteen eighty-two has been a year to remember. In October, the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society celebrated the 25th anniversary of its founding. An evening party was held to mark this anniversary. Activists of the association and representatives of various circles in Soviet society were present. I want to point out that representatives of the Chinese Embassy, headed by Yang Shouzheng, Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union, also attended the party. The Chinese ambassador was entrusted to attend on behalf of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association.

Professor Solntsev continues: In the past year, a total of 12 large-scale activities were held to mark important political events in Chinese history and commemorate China's outstanding statesmen, social activists and revolutionaries. For example, a large-scale evening party was held to commemorate Li Dazhao, well-known Chinese revolutionary and one of the founders of the Chinese Communist Party. In the past year, the Chinese Embassy in Moscow has held many evening film receptions for activists and members of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. In April this year, Chinese gymnasts taking part in the MOSCOW NEWS trophy international invitational tournament were guests of the association.

In his talks to this station's reporter, Professor Solntsev, one of the leaders of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, said in conclusion: In the future, the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society will continue to strive unremittingly to restore, strengthen and develop the traditional friendship between the Soviet and Chinese people.

EARLY SOVIET AID TO CHINA HIGHLIGHTED

GF040756 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uighur at 2300 GMT on 9 December 1982 carries an unattributed commentary entitled "Solidarity Movement" dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union and to the Soviet Union's friendly and good-neighborly relations with the PRC peoples. The commentary recalls the revolutionary movement of the PRC peoples, adding that the hegemonist countries moved at that time to crush this movement through various ways and means, including offensive actions. The commentary notes:

"The dark and criminal intentions of the hegemonists created indignation and hatred in the Soviet peoples. In their call to the workers in the world, the Soviet trade unions said in September 1924 that they were well aware of the disasters the [word indistinct] moves of the world bourgeoisie may bring to the Chinese peoples indirectly. The British, U.S., French and Japanese bourgeoisie will not be able to place (?their yoke on the Chinese peoples). Such a move against China must not be allowed.

"This call was strongly supported by the workers of the countries in the world. It also inspired the Soviet peoples to a great extent. Mass meetings, rallies and demonstrations were held in Soviet factories as well as in [name indistinct], Italy and [name indistinct]. The Soviet peoples condemned the (?hegemonists). They also made it known that they fully supported the revolutionary movement in China.

"The struggling people of China greatly appreciated this display of solidarity.

In October 1924, a meeting was held in the port of Guangzhou in Guangdong to express this appreciation. The (?city) became the reflection of Sino-Soviet friendship. (?A congratulatory) telegram sent to the Soviet leaders said: The unity of the peoples of our countries bears significant importance for the ridding of the suffering peoples in Asia from oppression, and for bringing about the recognition of the rights of the peoples. The unity between the Soviet Union and China is not only (?auspicious) for our peoples alone but it is so for the peoples of the world as well.

"Nevertheless, tragic reports were also received at the time by the Soviet Union from China in addition to those telling about victories achieved in the revolutionary struggle. One such report told about the (?oppression) of the workers of [name indistinct] textile factory in Shanghai."

Recalling the bombardment of Chinese cities by British and U.S. warships, the commentary adds: "The Soviet Union protested against the bloody incidents caused in Shanghai and other Chinese cities and extended significant material aid to the families of the victimized workers."

Noting that the aid extended by the Soviet peoples at the time was on a voluntary basis, the commentary adds that the Soviet peoples also volunteered to participate in the revolutionary movement in China. It concludes by quoting a telegram sent to the Soviet leaders by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions at the time as follows:

"We shall never forget the moral and material aid extended to us in our difficult struggle against world hegemonism by the Soviet proletariat and (?esteemed) Soviet peoples."

U.S. MISSILES IN TAIWAN AIMED AT PRC TARGETS

GF040948 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uighur at 1230 GMT on 13 December carries an untitled station observer's commentary on U.S. decision to supply modern arms and equipment to Taiwan. The commentary recalls a joint communique between the United States and the PRC issued on 17 August to the effect that the United States would not endanger PRC sovereignty and territorial integrity and would refrain from interfering in PRC's internal affairs, and that the United States would also reduce arms supplies to Taiwan. It notes: "There is, however, considerable difference between the words and deeds of U.S. hegemonists. This is a typical characteristic of hegemonists. Hegemonism moves in the direction of its malicious interests. In the direction it moves, it is prepared to break every promise it makes."

Claiming that the United States decided to supply modern military aircraft to Taiwan prior to signing the U.S.-PRC joint communique, the commentary quotes an AFP report datelined Washington, 22 August 1982, on President Reagan's statement only 5 days after the signing of the joint communique, expressing his views regarding U.S. military aid to Taiwan: "We shall continue supply arms to Taiwan. I am committed to the new agreement covering the mutual relations between the United States and Taiwan and I am moving to realize this agreement. We will shoulder our responsibility towards Taiwan."

Asking how remarks made by U.S. officials that they are moving to maintain friendly relations with the PRC be regarded as sincere, the commentary says that President Reagan's predecessor, Jimmy Carter, had a plan drawn up during his term of office for keeping the United States prepared for waging a nuclear war. It concludes by stating:

"It is common knowledge to U.S. journalists that within the framework of this plan the most important factories in the PRC have been considered as the targets for U.S. nuclear missiles, and, undoubtedly, the military aircraft and missiles in Taiwan are also being contemplated for the destruction of important factories and other establishments in the PRC as well."

U.S.-JAPANESE 'MILITARY RAPPROCHEMENT' VIEWED

LD031917 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Radio Moscow's Viktor Vasilyev analyzes the military rapprochement between the United States and Japan:

Almost every week Western and Japanese news media speak of the joint United States-Japan war games. This is proof that the two nations are stepping up military cooperation. America and Japan have even agreed to work out joint military operations in the islands of Japan and beyond their limits. Washington is obviously persuading Tokyo to speed up its action on plans for expanding the (?scale) of operations by Japanese naval forces to a 1,000 mile zone from the coast of Japan. It seems these plans are already being carried out. In the framework of the American-Japanese military cooperation Japan is energetically escalating its military might. In the past 10 years its military budget has more than quadrupled, but the United States keeps exerting pressure to make Japan inflate military spending still further.

In Washington the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has demanded that the Japanese Government annually spend from 1.5 to 2 percent of the gross national product on armaments. Japan's military potential is much greater than that of the emperor's army during World War Two, even though the Constitution of Japan outlaws war and preparation for it. But this still doesn't suit the Japanese militarists. They want full freedom of action. Attempts are being made to revise the fundamental law of Japan, to abolish first of all the antiwar Article Nine and other provisions of the Constitution that serve as a legal obstacle to an arms buildup. Characteristically, at his first news conference the new Japanese prime minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, spoke for reconsidering the Constitution.

What are the countries against which Japan, according to the views of Washington, must spearhead its military might? The Pentagon would like to change in its favor the balance of armed strength in the Far East and the western Pacific. Proof enough is the recent understanding reached by the ruling quarters of the United States and Japan to station American nuclear-capable F-16 fighter bombers on Japanese territory. Both Washington and Tokyo openly admit that the planes are an offensive weapon. In a statement to the Government of Japan the Soviet Union has said that action on plans for escalating armed forces near Soviet borders would compel the Soviet Union to adopt additional defense measures. But the F-16 aircraft can be used as a factor of pressure on other nations.

It is obvious that some groups in Tokyo hope to satisfy their own appetites with the help of the United States. History shows that the Japanese militarists as a rule began to carry out their aggressive plans towards the neighboring countries after economic expansion. The scale of the present expansion increasingly alarms Asian countries.

JAPAN: INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE BRINGS U.S. ATTORNEY

LD040956 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Tokyo January 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Zatsepin reports:

An unusual guest has secretly arrived here from the United States. Californian attorney Gregory Ward has been almost a week in the Japanese capital, the newspaper MAINICHI reports today. Even well-informed journalists have so far not been able to ascertain the real purposes of this unexpected visit. However, there are no doubts here that the representative of United States justice is collecting information to substantiate charges of "espionage" against a group of Japanese engineers from the Hitachi and Mitsubishi Danki corporations. This case is now in a California court.

The "espionage" case arose in the summer of last year when an American corporation manufacturing IBM computers, acting in collaboration with the FBI, trapped their Japanese rivals selling them some technological processes. Since this "sale" was effected by a small agency, especially set up by the FBI for this purpose, it is but natural that this fact was immediately "established" and six Japanese representatives were arrested and warrants for the arrest of 12 engineers in Japan were issued by the American court.

Further developments revealed that IBM and FBI were not so much interested in catching the Japanese "red handed" as in creating a scandal around the "case" and thus to undermine confidence in Japanese firms which were dangerously catching up with the United States in the sphere of computers.

This aim was attained. A telling blow was struck at the two firms and the price of their shares sharply declined at the stock exchange, the newspaper YOMIURI reports. Such turn of events sparked off a sharp rebuff on the part of the Japanese companies and business circles of the country. Hitachi, as the MAINICHI reports today, assessed the rude action of the American authorities as a "dirty scheme designed to make sure of victory for IBM in the rivalry" and demanded that the court dismiss the unsubstantiated charges against its staff members. A similar statement was issued by Mitsubishi Danki.

At the same time the companies refused to extradite its staff members for whom warrants of arrest had been issued in the United States. The government supported the position of the Japanese corporations.

However, judging by the secret visit of the American attorney, the FBI and IBM have not abandoned hope to take advantage of the concocted, according to the Japanese press, espionage case in the struggle against a dangerous rival.

The press reports that Ward evidently will ask the Japanese Government for the extradition of the 12 staff members.

ECONOMIC TIES WITH DPRK IN 1982 REVIEWED

SK031232 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Interview with (Midovin), responsible functionary of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the USSR, on Soviet-Korean economic ties]

[Text] In the interview Comrade (Midovin) said: [Brief recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] Dear Korean friends: In my own name and in the name of functionaries of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, I sincerely extend congratulations to you and wish you health and labor exploits on the occasion of greeting the upcoming New Year, 1983.

The Soviet people indicate with satisfaction that the year 1982, which is coming to a close, contributed to developing the relations among working people of socialist countries. These relations were also effective in the cooperation between the USSR and Korea. Cooperation was also seen in the economic ties between our two countries.

The Soviet-Korean cooperation in the economic field under the principles of complete equality, reciprocity and fraternal mutual support has enabled more reasonable utilization of our raw materials and financial and human resources and more successful and rapid solutions to the national economic development tasks of our two countries.

Examples of this are many enterprises built in the DPRK in 1982 with Soviet cooperation which have already played an important role in the development of various economic sectors of the republic. Among these enterprises is the Aoji ammonia plant. This ammonia plant is equipped with modern Soviet equipment and facilities.

In this plant, all production processes are automated. With the coming on line of this plant, the DPRK's (?mineral) fertilizer production has considerably increased.

Now let us consider the Pyongyang truck and tractor battery manufacturing plant, which is capable of producing 1.2 million batteries annually. This number of batteries not only completely meets the demands of the DPRK, but also enables exports to foreign countries, including the USSR, so that the capital acquired from this can purchase various machine tools, facilities and other goods from overseas.

In 1982, the Kim Chaek iron works completed its expansion project. As a result, the hot steel plate and rolling mill workshop of the iron works began operations and is expected to produce 400,000 tons of steel products annually. These products are widely utilized in the DPRK for production of such industrial products as tractors, vehicles and farm machines.

As a result of the operation of the (?carbon converter) workshop and the hot steel plate and rolling mill workshop at the Kim Chaek iron works, steel production capability of this iron works has increased by 1.2 million tons annually.

In 1982, which is coming to a close, Soviet-Korean cooperation successfully developed in the power industry sector, too. In the Pukch'ang thermal power plant, another generator was put into operation and a final generator is being built. When this final generator is completed, the total output of the Pukch'ang thermal powerplant will be 1.6 million kw, making it one of the largest powerplants in Asia.

In 1982, the construction of another hydroelectric powerplant continued in Chongjin city with Soviet cooperation. In the New Year, other major national economic plants, including the Yongsong bearing plant, will continue to be built in socialist Korea with Soviet cooperation.

The Pyongyang small-type motor manufacturing plant will begin operations in the near future. This plant will contribute to producing refrigerators and household washing machines. As a result, the welfare of working people of the republic will be further improved.

The construction of the Yongsong bearing plant has entered a final stage. This plant will produce 200 different types of bearings -- ranging from 10 mm in diameter for use in producing instruments, to 680 mm in diameter for use in the railway transport sector -- using 30 Soviet-made automatic (?lathes).

Several hundred Soviet technicians who are assisting in building new plants, assembling and operating facilities, will greet the New Year together with the DPRK working people.

In conclusion, Comrade (Midovin) said: This is but a part of the economic cooperation between the USSR and Korea. In the New Year, also, this cooperation will be effectively implemented. At the same time, many examples already exist which will contribute to further developing and consolidating the cooperation between the working peoples of the USSR and the DPRK.

ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATION IN KABUL NOTED

LD031936 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 3 Jan 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The working people of Afghanistan decisively condemn U.S. imperialism's interference in the republic's internal affairs. To date, the Afghan capital has not witnessed such a vast demonstration: Over 150,000 people took part in a protest march against the irresponsible statements and demands which have been made in the past days by the White House chief to the independent sovereign state. A meeting was held at the U.S. Embassy building. Speakers decisively stated Afghanistan's right to independently choose its path of development and condemned the U.S. President as the self-appointed defender of Islam in the DRA who at the same time supported Zionist Israel and crimes against the Muslim peoples of Palestine, Lebanon and other Near East countries.

A participant at the meeting, a worker at the Kabul house-building combine, Mohammad Zia, speaks:

[Begin video recording, showing worker being interviewed, in Pashto or Dari with overlaid Russian translation] We workers reject Reagan's senseless demands of Afghanistan, and state: Mr Reagan, you should finally understand that Afghanistan always was, is and shall be an independent state, and our people will always defend its freedom and sovereignty. We do not hide the fact that things are not easy for us today: It is always difficult to fight with enemies and at the same time build. The Afghan people link their difficulties, above all, with your policies, the policies you are conducting against revolutionary Afghanistan. We therefore demand: hands off our motherland. No one shall force us to turn from our chosen path. [end video recording]

Those taking part in the march unanimously supported the Afghan Government's statement, which was read out at the meeting, and expressed their solidarity with the PDPA's policies and leadership and the aims and task of the April Revolution.

PRO-GOVERNMENT RALLIES HELD IN AFGHANISTAN

LD031144 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Kabul January 3 TASS -- Marches and rallies have been held in Afghanistan's provinces under the slogans "hands off Afghanistan" and "long live the April Revolution". The participants in the marches and rallies have expressed support for the statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan condemning the interference of U.S. imperialism in Afghanistan's home affairs.

A mass demonstration has been held in the centre of Farrah province. Taking part in it were workers and peasants, prominent religious figures and servicemen of Afghanistan's Armed Forces. The demonstrators carried posters demanding an end to the aid for the Afghan counter-revolution by the Reagan administration. The Afghan people, the demonstrators stressed, will not permit the enemies of the revolution to reverse the course of history. The path, on which the Afghan people embarked, is that of happiness and prosperity, the demonstrators chanted.

Demonstrations were also held in Herat, Qandahar, Mazar-e Sharif, Gardez and Ghazni.

Addressing a rally in the center of Afghanistan's southeastern province of Paktia, Haji Qandahari, a prominent religious figure of the country, expressed support for the policy pursued by the party and the revolutionary government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The working people of Afghanistan, he stressed, support their leadership and are ready to repel the intrigues of imperialism and reaction, encroachments upon independence and freedom of the Afghan people. The April Revolution, he stressed, is of an irreversible character.

According to reports reaching Kabul, religious figures of Afghanistan's northern province of Balkh made a prayer in which they condemned the interference of U.S. imperialism in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The policy pursued by the leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan fully accords with the principles of the sacred religion of Islam, they pointed out.

The BAKHTAR agency reports that the strengthening of the people's power in revolutionary Afghanistan is an undeniable fact. They in the West know that and that is precisely why Washington is building up tensions around Afghanistan. The attempts to artificially preserve the "Afghan issue" are doomed to failure. The agency has condemned the U.S. interference in Afghanistan's home affairs. The plans of the militarists will never come true, because everybody understands what aims are pursued by the U.S. Administration which is trying to impose its will upon other states.

USSR FORCES, SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN VIEWED

LD031856 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow Radio receives letters whose authors ask about the situation in Afghanistan. Some listeners request that we explain why and on what basis Soviet forces were sent to Afghanistan. Replying to this, our correspondent wrote:

Before anything else I stress that in Afghanistan there is only a limited Soviet military force. It was sent there at the end of December 1979 at the request -- at the repeated request -- of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and according to the Treaty of Friendship, Good Neighborliness and Soviet-Afghan cooperation [as heard], signed in December 1978. Article Four of this treaty provides for agreed measures to be taken by both sides to ensure the security of the two countries, their independence and the unity of their territory.

Here is another basis: The Charter of the United Nations in Article 51, grants every UN member-state the right to self defense, singularly or collectively, to repulse an external attack. Afghanistan was exposed to such an attack. After April 1978, when the Afghan people toppled the feudal middle ages regime, many armed gangs flocked to Afghanistan across its border with Pakistan, which stretches over 1,000 miles and is a traditionally open border crossed by merchants and travellers from both sides since ancient times. Scores of camps and military bases were set up in the border regions of Pakistan. Weapons flowed there, through the port of Karachi, from the United States and other NATO countries. The American instructors in these bases trained new formations of enemies of the revolution.

During the period from May until November 1978, more than 30,000 rebels were sent into Afghanistan. At the end of 1979 the counterrevolution numbered more than 100,000 persons. Afghanistan in fact became, as PRAVDA recently said in an editorial, victim of a blatant imperialist assault, and an undeclared war was launched against it in the roughest and clearest manner. In these particular circumstances the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan asked the Soviet Union for assistance. This assistance was extended according, as I previously have stated, to the Soviet-Afghan treaty and the UN Charter.

Some of our listeners are interested in the following question: How long will the Soviet forces stay in Afghanistan? The reply to this question was formed in the statement of the Soviet agency TASS on 31 December. The statement says:

The Soviet Union does not intend to retain its forces in Afghanistan forever. This limited Soviet military unit will be withdrawn. However, in order for this to occur the armed intervention in the affairs of Afghanistan must be halted and there must be firm international guarantees that the intervention will not be resumed.

Thus, you see, the situation is clear and obvious, yet the undeclared war against Afghanistan is continuing. Yes, the United States allocates millions of dollars to form and arm the mercenary gangs. What does Washington want? William Dyess, spokesman of the U.S. Department of State, has frankly stated that Reagan's administration does not object to a coup taking place in Afghanistan. In these words, which the Western press does not like to quote because the United States verbally calls for respecting the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan -- in these words the aim of the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan is clear.

Afghanistan's position between Pakistan and Iran and along the southern border of the Soviet Union has been attracting the Pentagon strategists over a long time. There is also another aim -- namely, by maintaining tension around Afghanistan they hitch Pakistan to their wagon and obtain permanent American bases in its territory.

A short while ago one of the counterrevolutionary mercenaries named Muhammad Yusuf, was received in Washington. In front of Congress he said: We defend the interests of the West, the interests and the values of America foremost. Following this a draft resolution was submitted to the Congress demanding that aid to the mercenaries be extended.

The undeclared war is the prime cause for the existing tension around Afghanistan. This cause must be eliminated. Naturally, the peaceful solution of the issue should be drawn within the framework of a political solution.

Our listeners ask: What are the existing proposals regarding this matter? The Afghan Government submitted practical and constructive steps presented in the statements of 14 May 1980 and 24 August 1981. The program proposed by Kabul calls for holding direct negotiations between Afghanistan and its two neighbours, Pakistan and Iran. The Afghan Government is prepared, if the two sides desire, either for all three to sit at the negotiating table, or to sit separately with each side.

The Afghan Government said: It is possible to hold multilateral consultations to set down international guarantees. Naturally, only one thing can be discussed -- namely, the foreign aspects of the Afghan issue. This is an important note, because the so-called peaceful steps proposed by the United States and some other countries can be summed in attempting to discuss and settle internal issues of Afghanistan even without the participation of its legitimate government. Reaching a political solution on Afghanistan will allow good-neighborly relations among the countries of the region to be restored. This is in line with the interests of the peoples of South Asia and world peace. Within the framework of this solution the question of withdrawing the limited Soviet military force present in the territory of Afghanistan could be discussed.

Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Afghan leader Babrak Karmal, in their conversation held on 23 December in Moscow, stated their resolute determination to achieve a political solution for the situation around Afghanistan on the basis of the known proposals submitted by the Afghan Government.

Chairman of the Afghan Revolution Army Council Babrak Karmal in a speech in December said: The Afghan people want to have friendly relations with all countries, especially their neighbors. Babrak Karmal said: We(?have honestly) traveled half of this road, and now everything depends on the good will of our neighbors Iran and Pakistan in order to solve all disputed issues by peaceful means at the negotiating table.

Ladies and gentlemen, many of the listeners ask us to tell them about Afghanistan's present. The Afghan people are preoccupied with constructive work. Democratic, social and economic reforms are being realized -- foremost agrarian reform, which wiped out feudalism. Three hundred thousand peasant families obtained plots of land free. The state offers full assistance to peasants. Despite the intrigue of the foreign powers, especially the United States, the economy of Afghanistan is continuously developing. In this year more than 80 percent of children of school age have taken their places at school. Before the revolution only 1 out of 10 Afghans received education.

Trade unions and other popular organizations have been set up in Afghanistan. They are merged with the ruling Democratic People's Party in the united patriotic national front which brings together more than 1/2 million representatives from all (?sections) of the population. The Islamic religion is respected in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the traditions and cultures of all the nationalities living in the country. This year the government allocated huge resources to repair and rebuild the mosques destroyed by counterrevolutionary rebels. The Afghan people are forced to build, defend what they build and protect the achievements of the revolution. Babrak Karmal said: The revolutionary process in the country is becoming stronger and expanding, and this process is irreversible.

MOSCOW ASSAILS IRANIAN VISIT TO AFGHAN CAMP

NC301402 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Pakistani newspaper THE MUSLIM has reported that some days ago a high-ranking official of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who is visiting Pakistan, paid a visit to a camp of Afghan counterrevolutionaries near Peshawar and called on the Afghan counterrevolutionaries to increase their subversive activities against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Our commentator writes: The Afghan counterrevolutionaries' camps that have sprung up along Afghanistan's border with Pakistan immediately after the victory of the popular revolution in Afghanistan, are regularly visited by representatives of major imperialist countries. For example, Zbigniew Brzezinski, former adviser on security affairs to the U.S. President, who visited a camp of Afghan counterrevolutionaries near Peshawar on the president's orders, flagrantly asked the Afghan brigands and insurgents to intensify their activities to revive the prerevolutionary feudal system in Afghanistan and for the sake of establishing a government such as the rules of Oman, Pakistan and other pro-U.S. countries in southwest Asia.

After Mr Brzezinski, Britain's Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher visited the camps of the Afghan counterrevolutionary brigands and insurgents near Peshawar. Mrs Thatcher, who is the spokesman for Britain's colonialist interests, pointed out that the West expects the Afghan counterrevolutionaries to carry out more active military attempts against the DRA and she promised them all the support and assistance in this.

A few days ago, after the visits by leading dignitaries of imperialist countries, the official representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran also visited a camp of Afghan insurgents, brigands and counterrevolutionaries near Peshawar.

His speech to the criminal insurgents was very similar to the tunes played by Brzezinski and Thatcher.

When the leading dignitaries of imperialist countries fan the flames of the undeclared war against Afghanistan, the reason is very clear. The DRA's policy greatly enrages them because, while having started the construction of a new society to the benefit of toilers, Afghanistan is firmly treading the path of nonalignment. It always opposes the intrigues by imperialism, particularly by U.S. imperialism, and it supports the liberation struggles of all nations.

Democratic Afghanistan was one of the first countries to express happiness over the downfall of the monarchy in Iran and on Iran's withdrawal from the aggressive CENTO pact. New Afghanistan firmly opposes the military preparations by the United States, Britain and other imperialist governments as well as the arms race in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

The leaders of the Islamic Republic of Iran declared the country's withdrawal from the aggressive CENTO pact. They adopted the policy of nonalignment and they condemn the U.S. military preparations in southwest Asia. But despite all this, instead of reacting in a suitable way to the DRA's explicit and repeated proposals on holding talks with Iran and Pakistan for normalizing relations, a high-ranking official of the Islamic Republic of Iran, during a visit to Pakistan, pays a visit to a camp of Afghan counterrevolutionary criminals and delivers a speech calling for the escalation of the undeclared war against Afghanistan.

It is very clear that this policy, which supports the aggravation of tensions in Iran-Afghanistan relations, in no way conforms with the interests of regional countries and, of course, with the interests of the Iranian people themselves.

AFGHAN CLERGY ISSUES STATEMENT TO EXILES

LD031902 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] The Supreme Council of the Ulemas -- the prestigious Muslim theologians and scholars-- and of the Afghan clergy has issued a statement containing an appeal to the brothers in faith and countrymen now staying abroad. More from our observer Valentin Lapin:

The appeal is addressed to dozens of thousands of Afghans, mainly peasants and nomads, who have either been misled by hostile Western propaganda or led away forcefully by terrorist bands being sent into Afghanistan with American support from neighboring Pakistan. In the special camps -- and there are dozens of them on Pakistan's territory -- these so-called refugees are forced under threat of hunger and physical annihilation to join the mercenary army and fight in an undeclared war that the United States is waging against Afghanistan. Those whom the United States has pushed to a fratricidal war, the council's appeal says, are by no means defenders of Islam. They are killers and plunderers. They kill both believers and the clergy. They set homes and mosques on fire. Terrorists have already killed more than 100 clergymen. Among them there are such leading Islamic figures as Abdul Hamid, Ahmad Shah Masu'di and Ali Huseyn Nattaq.

The Afghan Muslim leader (Ashah Kulah) has declared that President Reagan is lying when he says that he supports the defenders of Islam in Afghanistan. The Islamic faith is protected and respected in Afghanistan. The government allocates funds for building new mosques and restoring the one ruined by terrorists. The council's appeal calls on all who have been misled by hostile propaganda to dissociate themselves from terrorists and return home. Despite all obstacles and often risking their lives, more and more misled Afghans are coming back home. Afghan authorities help them settle down and join the country's economic activities.

People's demonstrations and meetings held all over Afghanistan recently urged the United States to stop the aggression against sovereign Afghanistan. Participants in these meetings, workers, peasants and representatives of the clergy, reaffirmed people's support for the policy of the Afghan Government, seeking a solution of the tense situation involving Afghanistan through political means. The government statements of May 1980, and August 1981 point out that such a solution can be reached if foreign interference in the affairs of Afghanistan is stopped and guarantees are provided that this interference will never resume. In this case the question can be solved concerning the withdrawal of the limited contingent of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. This contingent was sent there temporarily at the Afghan Government's request, to help Afghanistan repulse outside aggression. The Soviet Union authoritatively declared once again recently in a statement issued by its news agency TASS that it has no intention to leave its contingent forever in Afghanistan, though it is prepared at the same time to fulfill its internationalist duty, obliging this country to defend Afghanistan from any foreign military intervention.

THREE YOUTHS RECEIVE DEATH SENTENCE IN KABUL

LD301324 Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Kabul December 30 TASS -- An open sitting of a special revolutionary tribunal was held in the Afghan capital. It tried three young people charged with engineering bomb blasts in four Kabul restaurants on November 12. The blasts killed 21 people and wounded 28, and there were women, children and the elderly among the victims.

The defendants admitted that all of them belonged to the counter-revolutionary grouping Hezb-e Eslami led by the notorious extremist Gulbuddin Hekmatyar. It was on his orders that this malicious action was taken to scare the civilian population of the Afghan capital and to try to convince the world public that the situation in Kabul is "tense." Amanullah, Abdul Madjid and Saleh Muhammad pleaded guilty and confessed that explosives had been smuggled in from Pakistan by caravan routes to Paghman and thence to Kabul.

All the three joined the grouping two years ago and took part in disseminating anti-government leaflets in the schools of the capital, intimidating students and trying to win them over to the side of the counter-revolutionaries.

The revolutionary tribunal found all the three guilty of anti-governmental activities and attempts on the lives of peaceful civilians and in the name of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and in accordance with the "fundamental principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (Provisional Constitution) sentenced them to death.

Representatives of the public and relatives of the killed and wounded who were present in court welcomed the verdict of the special revolutionary tribunal of Afghanistan.

AFGHAN TU DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO USSR

PM271205 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 Dec 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Departure of Delegation"]

[Text] A 30-man delegation of trade union workers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was on an educational and familiarization visit in the Soviet Union 10 November through 15 December at the invitation of the AUCCTU. A training seminar was organized for the members of the delegation at the Shvernik Higher School of the trade union movement. In addition to Moscow the guests visited Kiev and Leningrad. The delegation left for home 15 December.

COMPARISON OF TASS STATEMENT ON AFGHANISTAN

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 January carries on page 4 a TASS version of the statement on Afghanistan. The version in PRAVDA entitled "TASS Statement," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 3 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page D 1, revealing the following variation:

Paragraph one, line seven reads in PRAVDA: ...of the sovereign Democratic Republic of Afghanistan....(adding word "sovereign")

BAYKOV ON NEW ARMS SHIPMENT TO PAKISTAN

LD030818 Moscow TASS in English 0732 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 3 TASS -- Pakistan has bought from the West another shipment of modern weapons, 32 mirage-5 fighter bombers, Vladilen Baykov writes in PRAVDA today.

Pakistan's annual military spending has more than quadrupled since 1971. Up-to-date aircraft, missiles, tanks and artillery systems are coming in from Western countries. The United States alone is supplying Islamabad with military hardware to the value of 3.2 billion dollars under a Pakistani-American deal. What is more, the offensive rather than the defensive potential of the Pakistani Army is growing, the commentary points out.

Why is Pakistan arming itself so strenuously? Who jeopardizes its security? Indeed, its neighbors -- India and Democratic Afghanistan -- have stated repeatedly their desire to live in peace with Pakistan and to maintain goodneighbourly relations in the region. Iran would like this as well.

As a matter of fact, the imperialist powers, viewing Pakistan as a "minor partner" through the prism of their geopolitical interests, intend to enmesh it into military and political commitments and turn it into an obedient tool of their plans for Asia, the commentary says.

Pakistan, which is becoming increasingly dependent on the imperialist power, has already emerged as a destabilizing factor in the whole of south-west Asia. It is common knowledge that the territory of that country has now become a beachhead of aggression in the undeclared war waged by the forces of imperialism and reaction against revolutionary Afghanistan. Pakistani troops, according to the foreign press, are used to suppress the democratic movement in Oman and have taken part in persecution of patriots in Jordan. Washington intends to use Pakistan to carry out subversive activities against India, Iran, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and other countries whose policies do not suit the United States.

PAKISTAN INVOLVEMENT IN U.S. PLANS CONDEMNED

LD301738 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Ivan Lavrov commentary]

[Text] Washington has prepared a rather unusual New Year present for the developing countries in southwest Asia. The new central United States command, Centcom for short, becomes operational as of 1 January. Washington included in its sphere of action arbitrarily about 20 countries in this vast region from Egypt to Pakistan. United States strategists regard Centcom as a group in command of the Rapid Deployment Force, (?better) called Pentagon's punitive force.

There has been much anxiety in these Centcom countries about THE NEW YORK TIMES report that the Reagan administration has already instructed the Rapid Deployment Force to be ready to take up positions in the region in emergency on its own, without waiting for invitation from friendly governments.

This instruction is nothing but a breach of elementary norms of international relations and it actually means aggression against any country in that region because introduction of American troops without invitation can only be qualified as aggression. The massing of United States forces in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf augments this threat.

The United States has concentrated in the region more than (?30) naval vessels, aircraft carriers included, with 180 bombers on board. At the Diego Garcia base, the stronghold of these forces, more than 1,800 marines are now full on alert. The Pentagon seeks to set up more bases in the region. In an interview with THE WASHINGTON TIMES the United States defense secretary, Weinberger, said that the administration is considering the question of headquartering Centcom in one of the country's spheres of action. Egypt is regarded as a possibility. But, he noted, other venues are also being considered in view of the fact that other friendly countries have made offers too. One of them, as news agencies report, is Pakistan. It is reported that 60 Pentagon experts are to arrive there from Egypt soon to supervise the construction of a number of military facilities for the United States (?command). These facilities include several American stations for electronic surveillance and communications to guide United States naval vessels in the Indian Ocean.

According to some sources negotiations are underway to restore electronic surveillance facilities at the Budabir air force base near Peshawar. This means that Pakistan is being turned into one of the most active participants in the United States aggressive plans in the region. This also means that it is being drawn into the United States strategic system as a bridgehead for Centcom in its eastern flank.

Analyzing Pakistani-American relations, many political observers regard such a course of events as quite logical. In this connection we may recall that the Pakistani military authorities in their time agreed that the CIA regional center be transferred to the Peshawar area from Iran following the antishah revolution there and the hasty departure of Americans from that country. There is yet another sign of plans to install military facilities for Centcom in Pakistan. It is Islamabad's refusal to accept India's proposal to sign a treaty of peace and goodneighborhood, a treaty that would envisage a mutual commitment to forbid the creation of foreign military bases in both countries. Many political observers draw attention to General Zia's evasive answer at a news conference in the United States. When he was asked about plans to provide Pakistani territory for American military facilities the general said he has been having no such plans so far. This could well be interpreted that he does not rule out such a possibility in the nearest future.

Naturally, all this is giving rise for concern among the public in Pakistan and the neighboring countries. The weekly VIEWPOINT, appearing in Lahore, put a proper question to the military administration: On what ground has independent and nonaligned Pakistan been included into the sphere of activity of the new United States military command? In the weekly's opinion, this may create fresh complications in Pakistan's relations with its neighbors and return the sad times of the sixties when Pakistan was regarded as an accomplice to United States aggressive policy.

SOVIET-VIETNAMESE 1982 COOPERATION HAILED

OW031041 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 2 Jan 83

[Grammatikov commentary]

[Text] The just-completed year 1982 has seen further coordinated USSR-SRV activities in the international arena in the struggle to ease world tension, end the arms race and consolidate peace.

In the report he presented at the fifth VCP Congress, Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, stressed: Solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union has been and remains the cornerstone of the Vietnamese party-state foreign policy.

The Soviet people know well that the SRV has intensively supported the Soviet Union's Peace Program for the eighties as well as its new, constructive proposals. To cite an example, it was said the joint USSR-Vietnam communique on the result of the October 1982 USSR visit by an SRV party-state delegation that Vietnam views the Soviet Union's commitment not to use nuclear weapons first as a decision of historic significance. The Soviet Union's proposal that NATO-Warsaw leading organs assert the agreement of their respective bloc not to expand the zone of action into Asia, Africa and Latin America also has reverberated far and wide in Vietnam. The Soviet Union and the SRV are two countries that endorse the adoption of pressing measures such as full and complete banning of nuclear weapons, creation of nuclear-free zones in different parts of the world, and prohibition of neutron, chemical and biological weapons and other means of mass-destruction. The Vietnamese side considers the recent appeal by the USSR Supreme Soviet and the CPSU Central Committee to the world's parliaments, governments, political parties and peoples as a new manifestation of the Soviet Union's high sense of responsibility for world peace. As the New Year was about to begin, the Soviet press published the SRV National Assembly's statement affirming its full identify of views concerning the Soviet Union's appeal to achieve concerted efforts in the struggle to ward off the danger of war.

During the last year, the Soviet Union and the SRV, constantly coordinating their activities to defend world peace, vigorously struggled against the aggressive schemes of international reactionaries. In the above-mentioned joint USSR-Vietnam communique, both countries vehemently condemned the hostile actions of the United States, some NATO countries, and the forces that colluded with them in opposing Vietnam, Poland, Cuba and other socialist countries. It was explicitly said in that document that any scheme to encroach on the sovereignty and independence of the socialist countries and any pressure scheme against them will be resolutely rebuffed and will ultimately have a boomerang effect on the very perpetrators of such acts, which run counter to the goals and principles of the UN Charter.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam have always shared a common stand in resolving conflicts in any part of the globe. For example, a similar stand on the elimination of the hotbed of tension in the Near East caused by the Israeli aggressors, with U.S. support. They are of the view that a just, comprehensive solution to the Near East issue can be reached only through joint efforts of all the parties concerned.

Due to criminal manipulations of the imperialists and the forces that collude with them, tension remained throughout last year in Southeast Asia. The Soviet Union has, on many occasions, affirmed its full support for the efforts of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea aimed at sanitizing the political climate in the region. During the October 1982 Moscow talks between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, both sides shared identical views in assessing the Southeast Asian solution and in achieving solutions to the regional issues.

The Soviet Union has positively supported the proposals advanced by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea designed to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability as well as their proposals aimed at promoting an Indochina-ASEAN dialogue, a prior step to the holding of an international conference on Southeast Asia, and their other proposals.

Issues relating to the turning of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability were also discussed at the 23 December 1982 talks between Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee. Both sides affirmed their determination to continue to develop and perfect the all-round relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, specified in the USSR-Vietnam Friendship and Cooperation Treaty.

Our station commentator says in conclusion: The 1982 achievements clearly prove that the Soviet Union and Vietnam, through their close cooperation, have made further, great contributions to preserving and consolidating world peace. The further upgraded Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation is in the interests of the people of the two countries, of international socialism, and of mankind's peaceful future.

PHAM VAN DONG ON SOVIET CULTURE FESTIVAL

PM031233 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian on 14 December 1982 publishes on page seven a 1,100-word TASS correspondent A. Mineyev Hanoi dispatch titled "Vietnam Applauds," written "specially for SOVETSKAYA KULTURA." It describes the apparently recent opening of the first-ever Soviet culture days in the SRV, held as part of a Vietnamese-Soviet friendship month. The report notes toward its conclusion:

"At a reception in the presidential palace for the official Soviet delegation headed by P. Shabanov, USSR Deputy Minister of Culture Pham Van Dong, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, said:

"'We warmly thank the Soviet Union for sending Vietnam the beautiful blooms of its art. They will make for a particularly festive greeting to the USSR's 60-year jubilee, which the Vietnamese people are celebrating as a great holiday of their own. This is a practical contribution to strengthening mutual understanding and friendship among the peoples and also a good opportunity for our writers and artists to learn from their Soviet brothers' experience in building a new culture which is national in form and socialist in content.'"

USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREETES ITALIAN LEADER

LD301144 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1121 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 30 Dec (TASS) -- The USSR Council of Minister has sent a telegram to Amintore Fanfani conveying congratulations and best wishes in connection with his appointment as chairman of the Italian Council of Ministers. The telegram expresses conviction that further development of Soviet-Italian cooperation on a mutually beneficial basis will serve the interests of the peoples of the two countries, maintain detente and consolidate peace.

In his reply, the head of the Italian Government expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and wished prosperity to the Soviet people.

WEAKNESS OF EVIDENCE CITED IN ANTONOV CASE

LD032000 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Jan 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] We have received two reports about the notorious case of Antonov, the Bulgarian citizen who was arrested in Italy on suspicion of involvement in the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II. TASS reports from Rome that the MESSAGGERO, LA REPUBBLICA, CORRIERE DELLA SERA and other Italian newspapers are conceding the weakness of the evidence put forward to prove the guilt of Antonov. It is the view of many press organs that the release of the Bulgarian citizen from custody and his expulsion from Italy will be the most likely outcome of this case. At the same time, the U.S. AP agency has carried a statement by Kissinger, the former U.S. Secretary of State, who continues to assert that the attempt on the life of the pope carried out in May last year [as heard] by the Turkish terrorist Agca was organized by Bulgaria and that the Soviet Union was behind it. Here is the TASS political observer Anatoliy Krasikov:

[Begin Krasikov video recording] For several weeks now the mass media in the West have been waging an intensive propaganda campaign over the imaginary involvement of the socialist countries in the attempt on the life of the head of the Vatican state and the Roman Catholic Church. The pretext for the beginning of this campaign was the arrest in Rome of a Bulgarian citizen, Sergey Antonov. He was taken into custody after the Turkish terrorist Agca, who was sentenced to life imprisonment, allegedly named him as his accomplice. I say allegedly because nobody apart from the investigator and members of the Italian special services heard these declarations. Incidentally, Agca said nothing of the kind at his trial. And now that he is in jail, we only have the version of those self-same Italian special services who, as is generally known, work in the close contact with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, the same agency which has had a hand in dozens of political murders.

Generally speaking, this entire business inevitably reminds one of the farce initiated way back in 1933 against another Bulgarian, Georgi Dimitrov. On that occasion the trial, which took place in Leipzig, boomeranged against its organizers, the German fascists. Hitler and his entourage wanted to compromise the Communists, accusing them of setting fire to the Reichstag. But in the end they found themselves in the dock to all intents and purposes.

And now the baton of anticommunism has been taken over by the subversive centers of the United States and those who are prepared to serve them. Incidentally, the Italian counterintelligence service is subordinate to the minister of defense, Lagorio. The press both inside and outside the country describes him as one of the closest friends of America.

The anticommunists of 1933 were preparing an aggressive war against the first socialist state.

The anticommunists who are operating half a century later are preparing an aggressive war against the community of socialist states. They clearly do not like the calls for peace and disarmament which stem from all people of good will, including Catholics. So, large-scale ideological subversion is being undertaken. The aim is simple: To set Catholics against Communists, to portray the socialist countries as enemies of the Vatican and, most important of all, to create a smokescreen for the transformation of Italy into a launching-pad for NATO aggression and a target for a retaliatory strike. But I think they are hardly likely to succeed in this. The fabrications will collapse. They are already collapsing. Public opinion will not allow itself to be deceived. Catholics and Communists will go on struggling together against the threat of war and for peace throughout the world. [end recording]

BRIEFS

PATOLICHEV AT FINNISH MEETING -- Helsinki, 15 Dec (TASS) -- The regular annual meeting of the Finnish-Soviet Chamber of Commerce took place here today in the Finlandia Palace. Taking part in it were N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and E. Rekola, Finland's minister of foreign trade. The meeting examined question concerning the activity of the chamber of commerce in 1981 and trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland. It was noted that the trade turnover between the two countries has been growing steadily for over 30 years now. The activity of the Finnish-Soviet Chamber of Commerce is of great significance for the development of mutually advantageous trade and economic links between the two countries. The services of the chamber, which was founded in 1946, are used by over 400 firms in Finland and about 50 foreign trade organizations in the Soviet Union now. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1728 GMT 15 Dec 82 LD]

FINNISH ENVOY IN MOSCOW -- Moscow, 3 Jan (TASS) -- Aarno Eino Karhilo, Finnish ambassador to the USSR, arrived in Moscow today. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0727 GMT 3 Jan 83 LD]

'SERIOUS DISAGREEMENTS' BETWEEN ISRAEL, LEBANON

LD031802 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Commentary by L. Rassadin from the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Israeli-Lebanese talks -- talks in which a U.S. delegation is participating -- are continuing under conditions of undisguised pressure on the Lebanese Government.

From the very beginning of the talks, very serious disagreements and the diametrically opposed positions of the sides have been revealed. Lebanon, in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions, is demanding the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli interventionist troops from all the country's territory. Israel, however, is trying to maintain its illegal occupation of Lebanese lands.

Attention is drawn to the double game Washington is playing in connection with the events in Lebanon. On the one hand, the U.S. Administration apparently supports a peaceful settlement in Lebanon by means of holding Israeli-Lebanese talks. On the other hand, the U.S. Administration apparently supports a peaceful settlement in Lebanon by means of holding Israeli-Lebanese talks. On the other hand, it is precisely the United States that is arming Israel and conniving in its annexation plans for the occupied Arab territories, including those for southern Lebanon.

The Israeli aggressors are behaving provocatively in Lebanon. This is felt in the small town of Khaldah. As is the case farther south in Lebanon, the occupiers have established a reign of terror here. All the roads are blocked with armored carriers and there are Israeli patrols everywhere. The peaceful population that had remained in Khaldah is leaving these areas.

Urged on by the Israeli interventionists, bitter clashes are constantly taking place here between rightist Christian formations and the Druze population. The Israeli rulers are now resorting to crafty tactics in inciting the Lebanese against each other. They are looking ahead. The continuing tension is a convenient pretext for Israel's attempt to justify its continued occupation of Lebanese territory.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE ON MIDEAST SITUATION

LD032312 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Jan 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Arab people of Palestine are marking the 18th anniversary of the Palestinian revolution. Here is what Faruq Qaddumi, member of the PLO Executive Committee, says:

[Begin Qaddumi video recording] The situation in the Near East has seriously deteriorated of late. But the events of the past year have shown that the Palestinian revolution has again achieved significant successes. One need only take as an example the heroic resistance of Beirut where Israel, armed to the teeth, was confronted by the small number of men in the detachments of our fighters. In its aggression in Lebanon, Tel Aviv also set itself the task of seizing the entire territory of the country and foisting a capitulationist peace on it. However, these designs failed in spite of the U.S.-Israeli agreement on strategic cooperation.

We are not alone in our struggle. The entire socialist community is with us -- above all, the Soviet Union, which supports the struggle of the Palestinian people for the creation of an independent state, the return of the Palestinians to their own lands and the restoration of their legitimate rights. The moral, political and material assistance which the USSR is giving to the Palestinian people is the best expression of the durability of our friendly relations.

The support of the Soviet Union and all the countries of the socialist community is a most important factor which fills the Palestinian people with optimism and faith in the final victory. [end recording]

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARD TO SYRIAN COMMUNIST

LD311126 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1104 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 31 Dec (TASS) -- Vasily Kuznetsov, candidate-member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the Order of Lenin to Khalid Bakdash, general secretary of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee, in the Kremlin today.

Vasily Kuznetsov noted that this high-ranking award had been conferred upon Khalid Bakdash for his services to the struggle for peace and his great contribution to the development of the communist and workers' movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Addressing the recipient of the award, Vasily Kuznetsov said: You are well known in the Soviet Union as a consistent patriot and internationalist, and an active proponent of strengthening friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Syria on the basis of the common interests of the peoples of our countries in the struggle against imperialism and reaction.

I accept the Order of Lenin with immense emotion, Khalid Bakdash said. It is the greatest honor that can be conferred upon a communist. And if I could start my life all over again I would choose the self-same path.

Khalid Bakdash cordially thanked the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Presidium and the Soviet Government for the high award.

MATERIALS ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY OBSERVANCE

Greetings Acknowledged

LD011352 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 1 Jan 83

["Expression of Gratitude" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 1 TASS -- In connection with the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR received numerous labour reports, messages of greetings and congratulations expressing a sense of pride in the revolutionary accomplishments, successes and achievements made by the Soviet people in building a society of developed socialism and the mighty Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

"The Soviet people approve of the home and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the decisions of the November plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the points and conclusions made in the report of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov 'The USSR Is Sixty' and express their determination to strengthen the unity of the party and the people and increase the economic and defensive strength of their socialist homeland."

The Soviet people "express unanimous support for the Leninist nationalities policy of the party, a policy which ensures the progress of all nations and nationalities of the USSR and their fraternal and inviolable friendship.

"The Soviet people were congratulated by the leaders of the fraternal socialist countries, statesmen and public figures of many foreign countries, communist workers' parties of capitalist and developing countries, representatives of revolutionary-democratic parties, national liberation movements and organisations, social democratic and socialist parties, international democratic organisations."

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR warmly thank all those who sent in congratulations on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the USSR. They express appreciation to the leaders and working peoples of socialist countries who celebrated the 60th anniversary of the USSR as their own great holiday -- a holiday of world socialism. "We see in the cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and earnest of new victories in the struggle for building socialism and communism and for a lasting peace on earth, the text reads.

"We are thankful to the leaders and peoples, public figures of all states who sent in their congratulations to the Soviet Union."

"We warmly thank our associates, the communists of all countries, for their fraternal congratulations and greetings.

"We owe cordial gratitude and appreciation to the working people of our country for their selfless work by which they marked the glorious jubilee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

Iraqi CP Official's Speech

LD301756 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] A festive session was held recently in Leningrad to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

Grigoriy Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, spoke during the celebration about the Leningrad people's successes in war and work in the 60 years since the establishment of the USSR.

He was followed by (Zaki Khayri), Arab guest and member of the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee, who said:

[Begin recording] People of heroic Leningrad, the cradle of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the birthplace of the sun of the world socialist revolution, conquerers of the fascist armies and builders of victorious communism, I salute you and congratulate you on behalf of the Iraqi Communists and progressive people on your great anniversary, the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR, the world's strongest and most secure country, on your safety, happiness and freedom.

The birth of your great country has been a unique event unparalleled in world history. Several sovereign Soviet republics voluntarily merged to form one single state for workers and peasants which could never be conquered.

That we still enjoy peace after 37 years, free from thermonuclear or major war is because of the might of the USSR, and its Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence among various social systems.

On the other hand, the USSR too needs us, the peace-loving peoples, so that we may unite our efforts to curb the conflagration of war and the deathmongers headed by the U.S. imperialists. We, the peace partisans of the nations, pledge to the sons of the Great Soviet people and to the daughters of the Great Soviet people that we will consolidate our efforts with yours to put an end to the arms race, to achieve total disarmament and to check the threat of another war. We will not be intimidated by rumors of American missiles.

We Arabs are extremely grateful for the priceless support which the USSR, the friend of the freedom-loving and peace-loving peoples, has been giving and continues to give us in all our just causes since its establishment and until this very day, particularly its sponsorship of the Palestine cause, which heads our causes, and its support of the establishment of a Palestinian national independent state in Palestine itself under the leadership of the PLO.

The Arab nation is still in dire need of you, brother Soviets. You will not frustrate their legitimate hopes. The Israeli-American strategic alliance, the Camp David strategy, the American fleets in the Mediterranean and the Arabian Sea, the Rapid Deployment Forces, and the American and French forces in Lebanon have all turned the Middle East into the world's greatest hotbed of war. The lovers of peace should help to put out this fire.

Dear comrades, the Iraqi Communists are passing through one of the most difficult eras in the history of their party, which was founded about 50 years ago. In the most difficult of times our party enjoyed the sympathy and support of its brothers, the Soviet Communists, and all world communists and progressive people, because of the persecution and massacres it suffered at the hands of the agents of imperialism and the reactionaries and chauvanists as well as the various class enemies. Our party has emerged safe and sound from all ordeals to continue the struggle for ensuring food for the workers and freedom for the people, who always provided our party with the best young men and women to replace its losses and to inject it with new blood and to bolster its ranks.

The imperialists and reactionaries slaughtered members of our party's Political Bureau and its secretary general on two occasions: in 1949 and in 1963. Yet our party continued its struggle without any hesitation.

This was mainly because of the international proletariat support it received on every occasion from the Leninist party, your glorious party, and from the other fraternal parties and the revolutionary democratic parties.

Dear comrades, the Iraqi Communist Party, in collaboration with the other national democratic parties, is struggling at present for a direct objective: The establishment of the national democratic front that it open to all progressive forces with a view to ending the war with Iran, which has now entered its 3d year, through the establishment of a just democratic peace without any occupation or the annexation of land by any side, the solution of the people's living problems, the democratic creation of the working people, genuine autonomous rule for Iraqi Kurdistan, unification with the liberated Arab countries for waging a struggle against imperialism and Zionism, and the establishment of a firm alliance with the Great USSR.

Long live the USSR! Long live the Leninist CPSU, the revolutionary teacher and builder of communism! [applause]

Long live Leningrad, the revolutionary capital and beacon of communism! [applause]
[end recording]

Promyslov Receives Spanish Group

LD260520 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2230 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Vladimir Promyslov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow Soviet, today received a Spanish Socialist Worker's Party delegation led by the Deputy Ramos, a member of the National Committee of the Socialist Party of Catalonia, who arrived in Moscow to attend the celebrations for the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR. During the conversation Vladimir Promyslov spoke to his guests about the life of the Soviet capital the prospects for its development. He reported on the activity of the Moscow Soviet of People's deputies.

Visiting Delegations Seen Off

LD241826 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] The SRV party and state delegation that took part in the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government, departure from Moscow today. Other delegations that departed are those of the DRA, headed by Babrak Karmal; Kampuchea, headed by Heng Samrin; the U.S. Communist Party headed by Gus Hall; and others.

The delegations were seen off by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee politburo; Comrades Demichev, Ponomarev, Rashidov and Solomentsev, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; and other officials.

CHERNENKO ON CPSU FIDELITY TO INTERNATIONALISM

LD041244 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Prague January 4 TASS -- "The principles of internationalism have constituted the foundation of the Soviet Union's activities on the international scene throughout the 60 years of its existence," Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stresses in the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA (WORLD MARXIST REVIEW) published here.

All the peoples of the world, the author writes in an article devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR, are faced today with one common task, the task of averting world war, thermonuclear catastrophe. The establishment of a lasting peace on earth is a goal on which the main efforts of Soviet foreign policy are concentrated. "Internationalism, which meets the common general democratic interest of the peoples, namely, the safeguarding of world peace, is in full accord with the class contents of the international strategy of the CPSU, that is, proletarian internationalism, solidarity with the fraternal socialist states and with the revolutionary, anti-imperialist forces of liberation.

"The Soviet Communists highly value the fact that their country belongs in the international community of socialist states," Konstantin Chernenko writes. "It is one of the specific forms of the development of the class internationalism of the working people, and the advance of socialism."

The article points out that the socialist community has enriched social practice with the experience of establishing relations of friendship and cooperation among the peoples on a state-to-state basis. "The sovereignty of the state united in the community is not restricted or fettered in any way. The building of socialism is the cause of the peoples of the fraternal countries themselves and any success in it is achieved only by the persevering work of all the members of society."

At the same time, "the common class interests, class internationalism, which unite the fraternal peoples, considerably enhance their possibilities both in their advance to new frontiers of economic, social and political progress and in overcoming difficulties that are cropping up."

"Our party has always been opposed to the emasculation of the meaning of the concept, 'internationalism,' to playing down its combative, active, pointed anti-capitalist character, to turning it into a plausible cover for opportunistic manoeuvres between class forces," the author continues. He stresses that internationalism "is a principled position which is incompatible with a drive for temporary advantage, with any concession to nationalist sentiments, a position presupposing readiness to make sacrifices, if need be, for the sake of sacred solidarity with class brothers."

The CPSU, the author continues, has proved its loyalty to this principle on more than one occasion. The Soviet Communists "regard themselves as an integral part of the international communist movement" and see their internationalist duty in "actively contributing to the enhancement of its ideological and political influence and moral prestige and to the consolidation of its unity."

"The international solidarity of the communists rests on the principles which include, in particular, strict respect for the independence of every party. This, naturally, presupposes an attentive and thoughtful attitude to the specific features of the strategy and tactical line worked out by one party or another in accordance with the practical conditions of its activities, its struggle. The CPSU believes that it cannot be otherwise," the author goes on to say.

The author draws attention to the fact that there has recently been much talk in the world over the assertion of bourgeois propaganda that socialism cannot be identified with its "Soviet model" because in the USSR the building of socialism proceeded in specific conditions which make it impossible and unadvisable to use Soviet experience in any way in any other country. In this connection Konstantin Chernenko quotes from the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on the 60th anniversary of the USSR, which says that the Soviet Union does not impose on anyone any patterns or "models" of statehood ignoring the specific features of one country or another.

"History has demonstrated," the author points out at the same time, "that there is no, nor can be any path to socialism in circumvention of the general laws discovered by Marxism-Leninism and confirmed by the experience of the USSR and other countries of really existing socialism, by the international practice of revolutionary struggle and socialist construction, just as there cannot be successful advance on that path without comprehensive reckoning with the national conditions of every country."

CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO MEETS, VIEWS FARMING

LD312130 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 31 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo at its meeting heard information about the conversations which were held by Soviet leaders with the heads of a number of foreign delegations which participated in the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

A report on progress in preparing for spring sowing was delivered at the meeting by Comrade Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium commission on matters of the agroindustrial complex. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo drew the attention of the leaders of ministries and departments involved in the agroindustrial complex to their personal responsibility for the successful solution of all matters in the preparation for sowing and proposed that the necessary measures should be taken to eliminate the shortcomings existing in these matters.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo instructed communist party central committees of the union republics and party kraykoms and obkoms to take the necessary measures to intensify political and organizational work among collective farmers, sovkhoz workers and agricultural specialists and ensure timely and full preparation for field operations.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo expressed confidence that the workers of agriculture and other branches of the agroindustrial complex will conduct preparations for spring sowing in such a fashion that the spring sowing operations of 1983 will be carried out over the swiftest period and to a high quality.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo also considered a number of practical matters connected with the expansion of economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation with some countries of Asia and Africa and gave the necessary instructions to ministries and departments.

KUZNETSOV DELIVERS NEW YEAR ADDRESS TO NATION

LD311408 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1250 GMT 31 Dec 82

[New Year congratulations to the nation from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers conveyed by Vasilii Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends! 1982 is drawing to a close. For Soviet people it was a year of constructive, creative work to fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. We marked a portentous event, the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, as a great festival. That jubilee was a vivid and impressive demonstration of the great achievements of socialism, the triumph of Lenin's nationalities policy, the indestructible friendship and fraternity of all the peoples of the USSR.

The land of the soviets achieved its flourishing and might under the wise leadership of the Communist Party. The CPSU is proceeding firmly and unwaveringly along the tried and tested Leninist line. Unanimous support for the party's domestic and foreign policy, and the wholehearted loyalty of Soviet people for the ideas of communism were manifested totally convincingly over the period of parting with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The Communist Party holds sacred the boundless trust of the working people. It sees the highest meaning of its activity as serving the people, the cause of communism and peace. Unshakeable unity of the party and people is the guarantee of further successes of our socialist motherland.

Comrades, the year that is now ending was not easy, but quite a lot has been done. The economy developed progressively: Hundreds of industrial enterprises were commissioned; new giant gas pipelines and high-tension powerlines were built; work is being developed on implementing the Food Program of the USSR; Soviet science scaled new heights. The measures set out by the 26th CPSU Congress for raising the Soviet people's material prosperity and cultural level are being consistently put into practice. About 10 million people improved their living conditions. Soviet people took the decisions of the November 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and of the seventh session of the USSR Supreme Soviet as a combat program of action to fulfill the 5-year plan tasks. The tasks facing them are great and require of every Soviet person intensive work, high organizational ability and conscientious discipline. We have the ability to cope with them.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers express confidence that the workers, kolkhoz farmers and intelligentsia -- all Soviet people -- will mark 1983 with new glorious achievements, will ensure the country's further successful progress along the Leninist path, honor and glory to those who by their conscientious, selfless toil have strengthened the economic and defense might of the Soviet Union, who are developing science and culture, who are promoting the further flourishing of our great motherland.

The international situation was a complex one in the past year. The aggressive circles of imperialism did not cease attempts to undermine the policy of detente and to push states and peoples onto a path of hostility and military confrontation. In these conditions we again firmly state: Our striving for peace is invariable. The Soviet Union consistently defends its interest and the interests of our allied and friends. Maintaining adherence to the peace-loving principles and goals of its foreign policy, our country persistently struggles against the threat of nuclear war and for curbing the arms race. The fraternal countries of socialism and all the peace-loving forces of the planet are with us.

The USSR is always ready for equitable, mutually advantageous cooperation with any state. We are convinced that today's difficulties and tension in the international situation can and should be overcome. At the same time, we will display the greatest vigilance. The supporters of military adventures should know that the inviolability of our borders and the borders of our allies is reliably ensured. The Soviet Armed Forces are a mighty factor of peace and the security of the peoples.

In welcoming the New Year, we send heartfelt congratulations to the working people of the countries of socialism. Strengthening of the socialist community will continue to be the primary concern of our party and state. We warmly congratulate the Communists of the whole world, fighters against imperialism, reaction and war, and all the good friends of our country.

Dear comrades, our people are looking confidently forward to the future. May the New Year 1983 bring all Soviet people and every family, happiness and joy. We wish a happy New Year to the heroic working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia. New Year greetings to party, war and labor veterans. Most cordial congratulations to Soviet women, the glorious daughters of the motherland, selfless toilers and ardent patriots. Very best wishes to our remarkable young people. We warmly congratulate the valiant servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces who are vigilantly guarding the peaceful labor of Soviet people. Our holiday greetings to all those who over the New Year are keeping the labor and combat watch, who are working far from home. Happy New Year, dear comrades; much new happiness!

VALUE OF FORCE OF EXAMPLE IN PRODUCTION VIEWED

PM031441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 82 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Pacemakers' Prowess"]

[Excerpt] Advanced experience is our common property within which lie vast reserves. But its true worth and all the force of example are revealed when the leaders are everywhere followed by hundreds and thousands of others. The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum pointed out that it is possible to solve the tasks confronting us only by the participation of all the working people of city and countryside. It is now particularly important and necessary, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, observed in his speech, that each working person understand that the fulfillment of the plan depends on his labor contribution.

All work on the study and dissemination of advanced experience, and principally the experience of red banner collectives, should be carried out with this aim. Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic managers are expected to seek to ensure that the achievements of the best workers are applied more fully in the service of the 5-year plan.

What does the pacemakers' practice teach? That, for example, of the Moscow I.A. Likhachev automobile plant, the Leningrad Elektrosila association, the Minsk V.I. Lenin tractor plant and others? Chiefly, a creative and responsible attitude toward the business with which one has been entrusted. Labor conditions vary, the specific nature of production is not identical, but everywhere you will see in the pacemakers' imprint a great inclination for innovation and the skill to apply the achievements of science and handle resources economically. Other essential characteristics of this imprint are high discipline, mutual exactingness and intolerance of manifestations of slackness, mismanagement and self-seeking.

As we can see, it is not merely a question of purely production experience, but of labor methods. The educative force of example is great! The pacemaking workers, Kolkhoz members and specialists embody the best qualities of communist builders.

One of the most characteristic traits of labor shockworkers always was and remains a proprietorial feeling. It is precisely this feeling, which V.I. Lenin placed so highly, that helps the pacemakers and innovators to consider everything that is taking place around them from the state's viewpoint and teaches people to regard their own interests as being indissolubly related to the interests of the collective, and of society as a whole. And it is necessary to educate people skillfully by such examples and reveal more fully the moral wealth of our best working people so that the number of their imitators may increase daily.

This is especially important for young people. Those who are just beginning to work in production usually imitate those who stand out through industry, collectedness and a high culture and the readiness to help others. The mentors' role here is irreplaceable. It is up to the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations to ensure that within each collective they are the most prestigious and respected people and that their influence is not limited only to the passing on of professional skills. A no less pressing concern is that of fostering in those new working people a respect for the norms and traditions of the worker collective, a thrifty attitude toward the people's property, in fact everything for which the pacesetters are renowned.

The experience of the best workers convinces us that combative competition and the correct application of moral and material incentive measures always facilitates the nurturing within each working person of an energetic life stance, conscious discipline and pride in work. Paramount importance is attached to the improvement of the incentive system in pacemaking collectives, not to speak of the many which are lagging behind. In some places the notorious wage leveling factor still "holds sway." Some work hard, while others just sit back; but they earn the same. Such an approach is often associated with poor accounting and muddle in labor organization. And there are a not inconsiderable number of cases where moral incentives have been underestimated. "In our shop the board of honor has not been updated for a long time, and on it you can even see the names of those who have managed to damage their reputations by a drinking bout," people's controller I. Bliznyuk, a worker in the Belotserkovskiy footwear association (Kiev Oblast), writes to PRAVDA. "And how are the bonuses to be allocated? Someone grabs you by the sleeve in the shop and tells you you are due for one. Surely this is not in order? How many times have we raised the question of bonuses being presented in public, at a meeting, but things have not budged an inch..."

We cannot accept this! After all, it is no secret that it is in just those places where publicity and the collective's opinion in the estimation of everyone's labor contribution and of people's actions are disregarded that breaches of discipline, wastefulness and misappropriations of socialist property are indeed most frequently to be found. Pacemaking collectives know how to strive for order, and here the teams' advice, the workers meetings, comrades courts and the plant press and radio have become a considerable force in the struggle against transgressors.

And today Lenin's instruction that "the force of example should become first of all a moral and subsequently also a compulsorily introduced model of labor organization..." remains highly topical. We must, by guiding the collectives toward advanced experience, raise still further the role and prestige of the innovators, the "excellent quality workers," the "best by profession," the "masters' golden hands," and strive in practice to ensure that everyone is well acquainted with their work methods.

ANNIVERSARY OF SECURITY ORGANS OBSERVED

PM311553 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 82 p 2

[Article by V. Alidin: "Always in Formation. On the Eve of the National Holiday -- the 60th Anniversary of the USSR's Formation -- 20 December Sees the 65th Anniversary of the Country's State Security Organs"]

[Excerpt] In the current complex international situation the organs of state security are sacredly fulfilling their duty to the party, the people and the motherland. They have to wage an acute struggle against those same forces of imperialism that from the first days of the revolution have endeavored to stifle the Soviet republic. Time has passed, conditions have become more complex, and the actions and forms and methods of struggle employed by imperialism's subversion centers and various foreign anti-Soviet organizations against the USSR and the countries of socialism have become more insidious and dangerous.

Under the party's leadership, and strictly fulfilling its directive and instructions and observing Soviet legislation, the Chekists are performing their combat duty with the aid and support of the party organs, labor collectives and all working people. The party sees the state security organs as its combat detachment, its combat instrument in the struggle against the class enemy.

Moscow's Chekists are waging an active struggle against the class enemy. With Soviet people's help they are able to reveal and halt in good time the insidious designs of socialism's enemies. Several spies, American spies included, have been exposed and rendered harmless. The activities of individual malicious anti-Soviets who have attempted to undermine the Soviet state system have been nipped in the bud.

Soviet people note with satisfaction that the years of socialist building have radically altered the structure of our society, and have also radically altered the conditions of the state security organs' activity.

World history has never before known, in the context of social relationship, such an indissoluble unity of interests and aims, will and actions, such a spiritual kinship and profound trust and mutual concern as those that are constantly displayed in our new, socialist society.

Therefore the efforts of our foes to nurture the shoots of anti-Sovietism in our society are in vain. Our society, which has armed itself with the great life-asserting ideas of Marxism-Leninism, will not accept them.

Day and night in many languages, via the medium of Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe and others, imperialist propaganda mounts its subversive activity against our country, defames our state security organs and fabricates all manner of falsehood and provocation. A fruitless exercise.

In modern conditions the activity of the state security organs reflects the great processes of the transformations under way in our society. They constitute our state's awesome weapon in the struggle against the subversive activity of the forces of imperialism and, at the same time, are, spiritually, a highly party-principled, humane state apparatus defending Soviet society and Soviet people against the hostile influence of our adversary's ideological subversion. Soviet people speak with gratitude of the Chekists' humane activity.

The decisions of the November (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and of the 7th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation evoked a new outpouring of creative activity on the part of the working people, including Soviet Chekists. The plenum emphasized once again that all our plans remain plans of peace and creation.

The speech at the plenum by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, gave a profound analysis of the state of the Soviet economy, revealed the difficulties and shortcomings in the development of the national economy and demonstrated the ways and means of overcoming these. It also analyzed the complexities of the international situation.

Together with the working people of the capital and the Moscow region, Moscow's Chekists are waging an active struggle for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee by reliably ensuring state security and aiding the party and the people to resolve national economic tasks successfully and to overcome negative phenomena -- to suppress the actions of the plunderers of socialist property and to eliminate graft.

Many glorious names of Communist Chekists can be cited in the collective of the administration, many of whom have been awarded orders and medals of the USSR.

Twenty December is the 65th anniversary of the creation of the state security organs. The Soviet organs of state security and, within their ranks, the Moscow Chekists have come to their holiday closely rallied around our own party, its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo -- our party's combat headquarters -- and are ready to resolve any tasks to ensure state security.

The Chekists are always in formation, they constantly remember that to be a Chekist means primarily to be a fighter and to cultivate the essential qualities for this: fidelity to party and people, boldness and selflessness, the readiness to battle over the triumph of the great ideals of communism in any complex and arduous conditions.

G.V. ROMANOV YEAR-END ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Presents State Awards

LD311802 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Citizens of Leningrad who received state awards were invited to the Smolnyy today. Frontrankers in industry, agriculture, science and culture, who distinguished themselves this year, were honored there. The awards were presented by Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of Leningrad Obkom. Comrade Romanov warmly congratulated the award recipients.

Lays Wreath at Monument

LD301536 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Leningrad is festively celebrating the USSR anniversary jubilee. Comrade Romanov, leaders of party and soviet organizations, old Bolsheviks and war and labor veterans placed wreaths at the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

At Leningrad Ceremony

LD301650 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] A new marine passenger terminal was opened in Leningrad today. Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of Leningrad Obkom, took part in the ceremony.

ARMENIAN SSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION HELD

Opening Day

PM230841 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 3 Dec 82 p 1

[ARMENPRESS report: "Confident Stride"]

[Text] The second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan is drawing to a close. For Soviet Armenia, as for the entire country, 1982 has been a year of successful implementation of the program for economic and social development and of creative labor, and a year which has commemorated the jubilee of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with new achievements.

The conferring on the republic's capital of the motherland's supreme award is fitting recognition of the services of the inhabitants of Yerevan and all working people of Soviet Armenia. In fully approving the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the propositions and conclusions of the report by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; which were imbued with the party's concern for Soviet people's prosperity; the republic's working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia are expressing their boundless devotion to communist ideals and are giving an assurance that they are prepared in the third and pivotal year of the 5-year plan, as well, to ensure the confident progress of the national economy and the scaling of the planned peaks.

This resolve was expressed by the people's elected representatives who assembled 2 December for the 6th Session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation.

At 1000 hours in the boxes of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Hall of Sessions were Comrades K.S. Demirchyan, B.Ye. Sarkisov, F.T. Sarkisyan, G.N. Andreyev, V.B. Galumyan, K.A. Gambaryan, K.L. Dallakyan, L.N. Nersesyan, S.M. Petrosyan, M.B. Arzumanyan, D.A. Artyunyan, G.A. Martirosyan, M.O. Muradyan, L.G. Saakyan, V.A. Turyan and M.A. Yuzbashyan and deputy chairmen of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers.

The session was opened by Deputy S.Kh. Tonoyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet.

With 1 minute's silence the participants in the session honored the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev that outstanding leader of the Communist Party, the Soviet State, major politician of the present day, and tireless fighter for peace and the friendship of the peoples.

With 1 minute's silence those present honored the memory of twice Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal of the Soviet Union Ovanes Khristoforovich Bagramyan, outstanding Soviet military chief and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy for Echmiadzinskiy Electoral Okrug, who has died since the Supreme Soviet's fifth session.

The deputies approved the following session agenda:

1. On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR for 1983 and on Progress in the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR in 1982.
2. On the Armenian SSR State Budget for 1983 and on the Implementation of the State Budget for 1981.

3. On the Development of Housing Services and the Improvement of the Utilization and Maintenance of the Housing Stock in the Armenian SSR and on Draft Housing Legislation.

4. On the Formation of an Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Standing Commission for the Power Industry.

5. On the Ratification of Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees.

The report on the first question on the agenda -- the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR for 1983 and progress in the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR in 1982 -- was delivered by Deputy G.S. Sagoyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Armenian SSR Gosplan.

The report on the Armenian SSR State Budget for 1983 and the implementation of the State Budget for 1981 was delivered by Deputy Dzh.A. Dzhanyan, Armenian SSR finance minister.

The coreport of the Supreme Soviet Standing Commissions on the State Plan and the State Budget was delivered by Deputy R.P. Amiryan, chairman of the Plan and Budget Commission.

Debates were held on the reports on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR for 1983 and progress in the fulfillment of the State Plan in 1982 and on the 1983 State Budget. The speakers were Deputies M.O. Muradyan, (Tovuzskiy Electoral Okrug, Yerevan city); S.A. Skvortsova (Tekstilnyy Electoral Okrug, Leninakan city); R.A. Shagoyan (Tovuzskiy Electoral Okrug, Shamshadinskiy Rayon); Sh.A. Aleksanyan (Gukasyanskiy Electoral Okrug, Gukasyanskiy Rayon); Sh.Ye. Oganessian (Yerevanskiy Electoral Okrug, Kirovakan city); S.A. Arkelyan (P. Sevakskiy Electoral Okrug, Yerevan city); K.A. Oganessian (Shaumyanskiy Electoral Okrug, Artashatskiy Rayon); R.Ye. Arutyunyan (Verin Zeytunskiy Electoral Okrug, Yerevan city); G.B. Muradyan, chairman of the Sisianskiy Rayispolkom; and Deputies A.G. Atoyanyan (Saraatskiy Electoral Okrug, Alaverdi city) and O.A. Khachatryan (Myasnikyanskiy Electoral Okrug, Echmiadzin City).

The 6th Session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, will continue its work 3 December.

Final Session

PM291519 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 4 Dec 82 p 1

[ARMENPRESS report: "Sixth Session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation"]

[Text] The 6th Session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, continued work 3 December.

In the boxes of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Hall of Sessions at 1000 hours were Comrades K.S. Demirchyan, B.Ye. Sarkisov, F.T. Sarkisyan, G.N. Andreyev, V.B. Galumyan, K.A. Gambaryan, K.L. Dallakyan, L.N. Nersesyan, M.B. Arzumanyan, D.A. Arutyunyan, G.A. Martirosyan, M.O. Muradyan, V.A. Turyan and M.A. Yuzbashyan, and deputy chairmen of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers.

The session continued the discussion of the reports on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR for 1983 and progress in the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR in 1982, the 1983 Armenian SSR State Budget and the implementation of the 1981 Armenian SSR State Budget.

The closing speech on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR for 1983 and progress in the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR in 1982 was delivered by Deputy G.S. Sagoyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Gosplan.

The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the Law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR for 1983 and a resolution on progress in the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR in 1982.

The closing speech on the question of the 1983 Armenian SSR State Budget and the implementation of the 1981 Armenian SSR State Budget was delivered by Deputy Dzh.A. Dzhanyan, Armenian SSR finance minister.

The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet approved the 1983 Armenian SSR State Budget as amended by the Plan and Budget and other standing commissions and also adopted a resolution to approve the report on the implementation of the 1981 Armenian SSR State Budget.

The deputies then went on to discuss the third item on the agenda -- the development of housing services and the improvement of the utilization and maintenance of the housing stock in the Armenian SSR and Armenian SSR draft housing legislation.

A report was delivered by A.M. Kirakosyan, first deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy.

On the question under discussion the session heard the coreport of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Legislation and Social Law Commission and the Housing, Municipal Services and Welfare Commission which was delivered by Deputy E.M. Kirakosyan, chairman of the Housing, Municipal Services and Welfare Commission.

The following deputies took part in the debates on the reports: V.F. Arutyunyan (Norarehshkiy Electoral Okrug, Yerevan), Yu.L. Dzhevadyan, (Saraartskiy Electoral Okrug, Yerevan), F.Kh. Shaboyan (Mikrorayonskiy Electoral Okrug, Razdan), R.A. Sukhudyan (Tsentralnyy Electoral Okrug, Idzhevan), Kirovakan Gorispolkom Chairman L.Ye. Khachatryan, O.S. Khachatryan (Yuzhnyy Electoral Okrug, Yerevan), G.Sh. Avetisyan, chairman of the Nor Achinsk Settlement Soviet Ispolkom, Nairyskiy Rayon, R.A. Minasyan (Ashtarakiy Electoral Okrug, Ashtarak) and L.O. Avetisyan, chairman of the Abovyan Gorispolkom.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a resolution "On the Development of Housing Services and the Improvement of the Utilization and Maintenance of the Housing Stock in the Armenian SSR" and approved the housing code of the Armenian SSR.

The session then moved on to the last item on the agenda -- the formation of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet standing commission for energy.

On the instructions of the Council of Elders the formation of a Supreme Soviet standing commission for energy consisting of nine deputies was proposed. Deputy A.F. Yosifyan, vice president of the Armenian Academy of Sciences, was elected commission chairman. The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet resolution on this question was unanimously adopted.

The session then went on to hear a report by Deputy M.M. Bakhchinyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the ratification of Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees. The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet adopted a law on the ratification of Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees making certain amendments and additions to the Armenian SSR Civil Code and the Armenian SSR rectificatory labor code.

On the instructions of the Council of Elders a proposal was submitted at the Supreme Soviet session for certain changes to the composition of Supreme Soviet standing commissions. The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet adopted a resolution which released from their duties as standing commission members Deputies F.G. Petrosyan, A.A. Akonyan and S.G. Mutafyan in connection with their inclusion in the Armenian SSR Government and Deputies B.M. Mkrtchyan and V.A. Azizyan in connection with their election as members of the Armenian SSR People's Control Committee.

The items on the agenda have been all covered, the 6th Session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, was declared closed.

AZERBAIJAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION REPORTED

PM231141 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 11 Dec 82 pp 1, 3

[AZERINFORM report: "Along the Path of Creation"]

[Text] 10 December Morning Session

The working people of Soviet Azerbaijan, all of whose deeds and thoughts are directed toward the successful implementation of the plans of the 26th CPSU Congress, are welcoming the glorious 60th anniversary of the USSR with remarkable achievements in their shock 5-year plan stint. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the seventh USSR Supreme Soviet session which outlined the combat program of the party and people for the 3d year of the 11th 5-Year Plan lent powerful new impetus to their patriotic aspirations.

The fully empowered representatives of the Soviet Azerbaijan gathered for the 6th Session of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, firmly determined to augment what has been achieved and to increase still further the republic's contribution to enhancing the efficiency of the national economy. The session opened on 10 December at 1000 hours in the Hall of Sessions of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet.

In the boxes were Members and Candidate Members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee K.M. Bagirov, O.A. Bagirov, G.A. Gasanov, V.A. Guseynov, A.V. Kovtunov, I.A. Mamedov, F.E. Musayev, Yu.N. Pugachev, G.N. Seidov, S.B. Tatliyev, K.A. Khalilov, B.S. Kevorkov, R.E. Mekhitiyev, D.M. Muslim-Zade, K.N. Ragimov, L.Kh. Rasulova and G.Sh. Efendiyev; Yu.I. Mordvintsev; responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee; and members of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet and the republic's government.

The session was opened by Deputy S.A. Rustamzade, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet.

The deputies honored with a minute's silence the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that outstanding leader of the Communist Party and Soviet state, very great politician of the present day and tireless fighter for peace and the peoples' friendship.

On the basis of the Credentials Commission report delivered by commission chairman Deputy I.N. Askerov, the Supreme Soviet recognized the credentials of newly elected deputies.

The session's agenda and the procedure for its work were approved.

The following questions were included on the agenda:

1. On the Election of a Member of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;
2. On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Azerbaijan SSR for 1983 and Progress in the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Azerbaijan SSR in 1982.
3. On the Azerbaijan SSR State Budget for 1983 and the Implementation of the Azerbaijan SSR State Budget for 1981;
4. On the Formation of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Standing Commission on Energy;
5. On the Approval of Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees.

The Supreme Soviet then set about examining the first question on the agenda.

The Supreme Soviet relieved Deputy G.A. Aliyev of his duties as member of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in connection with his appointment as first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Deputy K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, was elected a member of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deputy A.N. Mutalibov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan, delivered the report on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Azerbaijan SSR for 1983 and the progress of the fulfillment of the plan in 1982.

The deputies then heard the report on the Azerbaijan SSR State Budget for 1983 and the implementation of the Azerbaijan SSR State Budget for 1981 delivered by Deputy V.S. Bakhshaliyev, Azerbaijan SSR minister of finance.

The Supreme Soviet heard the coreport of the Plan and Budget Commission and other standing commissions of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Azerbaijan SSR for 1983 and the progress of fulfillment of the plan in 1982 and on the Azerbaijan SSR State Budget for 1983 and the implementation of the budget for 1981 delivered by Deputy N.A. Mamedov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Plan and Budget Commission.

Debates began on the reports. The following spoke in the debates: Deputy Z.S. Gadzhiyev, chairman of the Nakhichevan ASSR Council of Ministers (Tsentralnyy Okrug, Sumgait); Deputy A.A. Aslanov, chairman of the Nagorno-Karabakh Oblispolkom (Mardakertskiy Okrug); Deputy N.Kh. Akhmedov, chairman of the Baku Gorispolkom (Gagarinskiy Okrug); Deputy S.I. Magerramova, field cultivation team leader from the Azizbekov Kolkhoz, Imishlinskiy Rayon (Imishlinskiy Rural Okrug); Deputy M.M. Imanov, chief of the Azerbaijan SSR Main Production Administration of Power and Electrification (Shekinskiy Chetvertiy City Okrug); Deputy M.D. Dzhililov, operator at the No 3 oil and gas extraction shop of the XXII Syez KP'S oil and gas extracting administration (Gyurgyanskiy Okrug); Deputy I.B. Kuliyeu, chairman of the Kirovabad Gorispolkom (Kirovabadskiy-Dzhaparidzevskiy Okrug); Deputy Z.I. Myasnikova, milkmaid at the Krasnyy Partizan Sovkhoz, Dzhililabadskiy Rayon (Privolnenskiy Okrug); Deputy F.I. Kengerli, chief of the Azerbaijan railroads administration (Vtoroy Baladzarskiy Okrug); and Deputy P.G. Shukyurova, worker at the Lenkoranskiy Rayon Sovkhoz-Technical College (Kergelanskiy Okrug).

With this the daytime session ended.

10 December Evening Session

The evening session continued the discussion of the reports on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Azerbaijan SSR for 1983 and progress of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Azerbaijan SSR in 1982 and on the Azerbaijan SSR State Budget for 1983 and the implementation of the Azerbaijan SSR State Budget for 1981.

Taking part in the discussion were: Deputy F.R. Mustafayev, first secretary of the Shemakhinskiy Raykom (Chukhuryurdskiy Okrug); Deputy S.M. Ibragimov, Azerbaijan SSR minister of light industry (Nakhichevanskiy Third Urban Okrug); Deputy Z.N. Tagiyev, mixed team leader at the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Industrial Construction No 2 trust's No 21 construction administration (Rustavskiy Okrug, Sumgait); Deputy I.Sh. Shamnev, Azerbaijan SSR minister of procurements (Pervyy Nyugedinskiy Okrug, Kubinskiy Rayon); and Deputy A.M. Gasanova, sorter at the Yevlakh initial wool processing factory (Yevlakhskiy Second Urban Okrug).

Deputy A.N. Mutalibov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan, delivered the concluding speech on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Azerbaijan SSR for 1983 and the progress of the fulfillment of the plan in 1982.

The session unanimously adopted a law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Azerbaijan SSR for 1983 and a resolution on the progress of the fulfillment of the plan in 1982.

Then Deputy B.G. Bakhshaliyev, Azerbaijan SSR minister of finance, delivered the concluding speech on the question of the Azerbaijan SSR State Budget for 1983 and the implementation of the republic's State Budget for 1981.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a law on the Azerbaijan SSR State Budget for 1983 and a resolution approving the report on the implementation of the republic's State Budget for 1981.

The Supreme Soviet formed a standing commission on energy. Some 21 people were elected to the commission. Deputy A.T. Rasizade was elected commission chairman.

In connection with Deputy K.M. Bagriov's election as a member of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Supreme Soviet relieved him of his duties as chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Foreign Affairs Commission. Deputy R.A. Abutalybov was elected chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Republic's Supreme Soviet.

The Supreme Soviet relieved Deputy S.S. Akhundov of his duties as chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Industry Commission. Deputy F.A. Aliyev was elected chairman of the Industry Commission of the republic's Supreme Soviet.

In connection with the formation of the membership of the commission on energy the Supreme Soviet made changes to the membership of several other standing commissions.

Then Deputy R.S. Kazneva, secretary of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered the report on the approval of Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree.

The Supreme Soviet adopted a law and resolution on the approval of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees adopted in the period between the fifth and sixth sessions of the republic's Supreme Soviet.

With that the 6th Session of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, completed its work.

REPORTAGE ON AZERBAIJAN COMMUNIST PARTY PLENUMS

3 December Session

PM211015 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 4 Dec 82 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] An Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held 3 December.

The plenum observed a minute's silence in honor of the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, outstanding politician and statesman of our time, faithful continuer of the great Leninist cause and tireless fighter for peace and the peoples' happiness.

The plenum considered an organizational question.

The plenum relieved Comrade G.A. Aliyev of his duties as first secretary and member of the Bureau of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee in view of his appointment as first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.*

Comrade K.M. Bagirov was elected first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

On behalf of the communists and all the working people of the republic the Central Committee plenum expressed cordial gratitude and thanks to Comrade G.A. Aliyev for his great and fruitful activity in the post of first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee to implement the party's general line and the decisions of its congresses and the Central Committee plenums, for his skillful leadership of the republic party organization and for his great personal contribution to the wonderful economic, scientific and cultural successes, the improvement of the people's prosperity in the 9th, 10th and 11th 5-year plans and the creation of a healthy moral and political atmosphere and a businesslike, creative situation in the republic.

The plenum unanimously assured the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo that, on the basis of the accumulated experience and enriching and developing the successes achieved during the stage of developed socialism, Azerbaijan's party organization and working people would spare no effort and energy to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum, would secure new achievements in communist building and would make a worthy contribution to the continued blossoming of our socialist motherland.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a speech at the plenum.

9 December Session

PM211057 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 10 Dec 82 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A routine Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held 9 December.

The plenum discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the Azerbaijan party organization's tasks stemming from its decisions and the speech delivered there by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report.

The following spoke in the debate: Comrades V.A. Guseynov, first secretary of the Baku Gorkom; K.N. Ragimov, first secretary of the Nakhichevan Obkom; B.S. Kevorkov, first secretary of the Nagorno-Karabakh Obkom; L.V. Burovova, oil and gas extraction operator at the 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov oil and gas extracting administration; V.M. Seidov, first secretary of the Neftechalinskiy Raykom; T.M. Kyazimov, Azerbaijan SSR minister of installation and special construction work; F.I. Aliyev, first secretary of the Salyanskiy Raykom; K.N. Rizayev, chief of the Azerbaijan SSR nonferrous metallurgy administration; A.I. Suleymanov, team leader at the Azerbaydzhan Sovkhoz, Khanlarskiy Rayon; A.D. Dzhafarov, first secretary of the Kasum-Ismailovski Raykom; K.S. Mamedov, Azerbaijan SSR minister of the food industry; and D.A. Mamedov, first secretary of the Mir-Bashirski Raykom.

A resolution was adopted on the question discussed.

The plenum heard reports from Comrade A.N. Mutalibov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Gosplan of the Azerbaijan SSR, "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Azerbaijan SSR for 1983," and from Comrade V.G. Bakshaliyev, minister of finances of the Azerbaijan SSR, "On the Azerbaijan SSR state budget for 1983;"

A resolution was adopted basically approving the drafts of the state plan for the economic and social development of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Azerbaijan SSR budget for 1983. The Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers has been instructed to submit these drafts for examination by the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet.

Comrade K.M. Bagirov delivered the concluding speech.

Taking part in the work of the plenum were CPSU Central Committee responsible workers Comrades N.M. Tishchenko and Yu.I. Mordvintsev.

PRAVDA Report

PM211619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 82 Second Edition p 2

[Report by correspondent L. Tairov: "Taking Reserves Into Account; From the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Baku -- An Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum has discussed the tasks facing the republic party organization in order to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum decisions. The rapporteur -- K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee -- and those who spoke in the debate noted that the republic's working people warmly and wholeheartedly support the domestic and foreign policy of Lenin's party and will strive with still greater vigor and determination to implement the plans for communist building mapped out by the 26th CPSU Congress. The republic party organization completely and unreservedly endorses the CPSU Central Committee November plenum decisions and regards them as a constant guide to action.

It was noted in the report and the speeches that in the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation the republic's industry had fulfilled ahead of schedule the targets for the first 11 months of the year for the sale of output and for the production of many kinds of goods. The growth rate of industrial production was 5.6 percent compared with a planned 4.1 percent. Labor productivity was up by 4.5 percent.

Overcoming serious difficulties caused by natural disasters, the republic's farmers fulfilled ahead of schedule plans and socialist pledges for the procurement of grain, cotton, grapes, vegetables, fruit, cucurbits, tea and potatoes. Annual milk, egg and wool procurement plans have been fulfilled. Livestock and poultry production is up on last year.

These are unquestionably substantial achievements, the speakers pointed out. Nevertheless, the next crucial tasks facing the republic dictate the need to secure a further improvement and to determinedly remedy shortcomings and negligence. The fact that the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of Local Industry, and also industry in the cities of Baku and Sumgait as a whole have been failing to fulfill their plans for the rate of increase in the volume of production cannot be tolerated any longer. More than 40 percent of enterprises have not been fulfilling their contractual obligations.

A number of ministries and departments have consistently been failing to fulfill their plans for the introduction of new equipment and advanced technology. The plenum lodged serious complaints in this regard against the republic's Gosplan, Academy of Sciences and sectorial scientific research and planning and design organizations. On the subject of the need to step up the drive against excessive consumption of fuel and energy resources, metal, cement and other raw materials and semimanufactures, the speakers urged that the commissions for monitoring the rational utilization of fuel and energy resources recently formed under party committees be given a bigger role to play.

The plenum participants discussed with great concern the question of the state of the petroleum and gas industry -- a traditional sector of industry, which has been straggling for some time now. The leaders of the Azneft and Kasmornefte-Gazprom associations were sharply criticized.

Analyzing progress to date in fulfilling the Food Program, the speakers laid stress on ensuring that every team, livestock unit and labor collective fulfills its plan. It is very important to remedy discrepancies in the results of the work of farms operating under identical nature and climatic conditions. While, for example, grain growers in Zardobskiy Rayon threshed an average of 26 quintals of grain per hectare this year, neighboring Kyuardamirskiy averaged only 19.9 and Udzharskiy Rayon even less -- just 15.6 quintals per hectare.

The plenum set the task of increasing meat procurements by 8-10 percent, milk 6-8 percent, eggs by 12-15 percent, and milk yields by 60-70 kg compared with last winter. The main aim is within the next few years to meet the demand of the republic's population for livestock produce mainly from its own production. It was proposed that the vast potential of the Caspian and the republic's rivers and water reservoirs be more efficiently utilized in order to improve the supply of fish and fish products to the working people.

The key problems of social and economic development, it was said from the plenum platform, require the party's influence on all economic life to be further increased. Economic conditions stimulating high-quality and productive labor, initiative and enterprise must be created.

A more determined effort must be made to stamp out the practice still engaged in by some ministries and departments and other organizations of having meeting after meeting just for the sake of it, which all too often pushes into the background active work directly within collectives and at places of work.

Ideological and mass political work must be qualitatively improved. The speakers called on masters of culture to increase their contribution to the affirmation of a healthy moral and psychological atmosphere, to use art to graphically expose petit-bourgeois materialistic psychology, and to pillory falsification, violators of labor and moral discipline, and wrongdoers.

The plenum approved in the main the republic's draft state plan for economic and social development and budget for 1983.

The plenum participants expressed confidence that Azerbaijan's party organization and the republic's working people will do their utmost to ensure the successful implementation of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum decisions and to achieve further successes in implementing economic and social development plans.

BELORUSSIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD

PM200855 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 3 Dec 82 p 1

["Information Report on Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee plenum"]

[Text] The ninth Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held on 2 December.

The plenum discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the republic party organizations' tasks. T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report on the question.

The following spoke in the debate on the report: V.A. Mikulich, first secretary of Minsk Belorussian Communist Party Obkom; Z.I. Murina, team leader and member of the Grodno fine cloth combine party committee; Ye.Ye. Sokolov, first secretary of Brest Belorussian Communist Party Obkom; Hero of Socialist Labor V.K. Starovoytov, chairman of the Rassvet Kolkhoz named for K.P. Orlovskiy, Kirovskiy Rayon; S.M. Shabashov, first secretary of Vitebsk Belorussian Communist Party Obkom; A.A. Malofeyev, first secretary of Gomel Belorussian Communist Party Obkom; G.G. Bartoshevich, first secretary of Minsk Belorussian Communist Party Gorkom; L.G. Kletskov, first secretary of Grodno Belorussian Communist Party Obkom; V.V. Prishchepchik, first secretary of Mogilev Belorussian Communist Party Obkom; Ye.F. Solomonov, first secretary of Molodechninskiy Belorussian Communist Party Raykom; and L.M. Chura, Belorussian minister of agriculture.

The plenum also heard a report entitled "The Belorussian SSR Food Program for the Period Until 1990," delivered by Yu.M. Khusainov, first deputy chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on Questions of the Agroindustrial Complex.

The plenum adopted resolutions on the questions discussed. The draft Belorussian SSR state plan for economic and social development and state budget for 1983 were approved in the main. The Belorussian SSR Food Program was also approved.

The plenum examined an organizational question; it elected Comrade Yu.M. Khusainov a member of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

ESTONIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION HELD 4 DEC

PM230953 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 4 Dec 82 p 1

[ETA "Information Report; 6th Session of Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation"]

[Text] The 6th Session of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, was held in Tallinn, at the Toompea, yesterday.

Comrades K. Vayno, I. Kebin, V. Klauson, A. Kudryavtsev, V. Kyao, L. Lentsman, O. Merimaa, R. Ristlanna, A. Ryuytel, A.B. Upsi, D. Visnapuu, I. Toome and L. Shishov; deputy chairmen of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers B. Saul, A. Tregubov and G. Tynspoyeg; V. Vakht, secretary of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and members of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium took their places at 1000.

The session was opened by M. Pedak, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The deputies and all the session participants observed a minute's silence in honor of the memory of that outstanding figure in the Communist Party and Soviet state and ardent champion of peace and communism, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

V. Renzer, deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Credentials Commission, took the floor. He informed the session of the results of the election of an Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet deputy for Navskiy-Leninskiy Electoral Okrug No. 103. The Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a resolution recognizing the credentials of the Okrug's elected representative, Deputy A. Kudryavtsev.

The following agenda was approved:

1. The State Plan for the Estonian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1983 and progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Estonian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1982.
2. The Estonian SSR State Budget for 1983 and the implementation of the Estonian SSR State Budget for 1981.
3. The ratification of Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The report on the first item on the agenda was delivered by Deputy G. Tynspoyeg, deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Estonian SSR Gosplan.

The report on the second item on the agenda was delivered by Deputy E. Myandmaa, Estonian SSR Minister of Finance.

A coreport on the State Plan for the Estonian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1983 and progress to date in fulfilling the State Plan for the Estonian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1982, and on the Estonian SSR State Budget for 1983 and the implementation of the Estonian SSR State Budget for 1981 was delivered by Deputy A. Kyeyerna, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Plan and Budget Commission.

Taking part in the debate were Deputies V. Busel (Tallinskiy-Kadakskiy Electoral Okrug No. 74); R. Mannov (Sakuskiy Electoral Okrug No. 168); U. Veeperv (Abyaskiy Electoral Okrug No. 276); A. Kalamayev (Narvskiyikirovskiy Electoral Okrug No. 111); E. Peek (Tayebaskiy Electoral Okrug No. 157); T. Alenina (Tallinskiy-Mayakskiy Electoral Okrug No. 52); V. Lind (Tayevaskoyaskiy Electoral Okrug No. 209); A. Brilliantova (Tallinskiy-Nynmeskiy Electoral Okrug No. 15); A. Oraste (Raykkyulaskiy Electoral Okrug No. 242);

A. Laos (Tallinskiy-Yysmyaeskiy Electoral Okrug No. 42); E. Vynгри (Tartuskiy-Varikuskiy Electoral Okrug No. 141); V. Vilimaa (Valgaskiy-Sypruzeskiy Electoral Okrug No. 261); S. Kammer (Meremyaeskiy Electoral Okrug No. 281); U. Saks (Valyalaskiy Electoral Okrug No. 189); and R. Sheremeta (Viyvikonnaskiy Electoral Okrug No. 100).

Concluding speeches were delivered by Deputy G. Tynspoyeg, deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Estonian SSR Gosplan, and Deputy E. Myandmaa, Estonian SSR Minister of Finance.

Estonian SSR laws "On the State Plan for the Estonian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1983" and "On the Estonian SSR State Budget for 1983," and Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Resolutions "On Progress in Fulfilling the State Plan for the Estonian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1982" and "On Approving the Report on the Implementation of the Estonian SSR State Budget for 1981" were adopted.

An Estonian SSR law "On Ratifying the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree 'On Modifying and Supplementing the Estonian SSR Code of Labor Laws'" and corresponding Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet resolutions were adopted on the basis of a report delivered by Deputy V. Vakht, secretary of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Supreme Soviet unanimously elected Deputy A. Kudryavtsev a member of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In connection with his appointment as chairman of the Estonian SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Training, the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet relieved Deputy E. Cherevashko of his duties as deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR supreme Soviet Commission for Construction and Municipal Services. Deputy V. Tamm was elected deputy chairman of this commission.

With this the 6th Session of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, completed its work.

ESTONIAN COMMUNIST PARTY PLENUM HELD 3 DEC

PM230937 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 3 Dec 82 p 1

[ETA "Information Report on Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The ninth Estonian Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held in Tallinn 2 December.

The plenum participants observed a minute's silence in honor of the memory of that outstanding figure in the Communist Party and international communist, workers and national liberation movement and ardent champion of peace and communism, L. I. Brezhnev.

The plenum discussed the question "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the Tasks Facing the Republic Party Organization." The report was delivered by K. Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum heard reports from G. Tynspoyeg, deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Estonian SSR Gosplan "On the State Plan for the Estonian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1983" and from E. Myandmaa, Estonian SSR Minister of Finance, "On the Estonian SSR State Budget for 1983."

Taking part in the debate were: M. Pedak, first secretary of the Tallinn Gorkom; I. Toome, first secretary of the Tartu Gorkom; Yu. Niysuke, first secretary of the Rakvereskiy Raykom; O. Klushin, director of the V.I. Lenin Krengolmskaya manufaktura cotton textile combine; V. Vyaskiviyali, Estonian SSR Minister of Local Industry; Y. Ayedma, member of the Emmaste Kolkhoz, Khiyumaaskiy Rayon; Yu. Kiysla, first secretary of the Kokhtla-Yarveskiy Raykom; Kh. Kask, worker at the Viysnurk woodworking combine, Pyarnu; V. Meyster, director of the V.I. Lenin Adavere experimental show [oporno-pokazatelniy] Sovkhoz, Yygevaskiy Rayon; and G. Kruger, Estonian SSR minister of motor transport and highways.

The plenum adopted resolutions corresponding to the questions discussed.

The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee plenum wholly and fully endorsed the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum decisions aimed at further implementing the policy elaborated by the 26th party congress in the domestic and foreign policy sphere, and implementing communist building tasks and the propositions and conclusions set out in the speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and adopted them for unswerving guidance and execution.

The plenum basically approved the draft state plan for the Estonian SSR's economic and social development in 1983 and the draft Estonian SSR state budget for 1983, and instructed the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers to submit the above-mentioned drafts for the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet's examination.

KAZAKH SSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION HELD 1 DEC

PM201615 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 82 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Sitzings"]

[Text] The 5th Session of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, was held in Alma-Ata on 1 December 1982 in the assembly hall of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet.

The deputies and guests warmly welcomed Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau Members Comrades K.M. Aukhadiyev, B.A. Ashimov, Ye.F. Bashmakov, V.A. Grebenyuk, S.N. Imashev, K.K. Kazybayev, O.S. Miroshkin, N.A. Nazarbayev and D.T. Yazov; and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau Candidate Member S.S. Dzhiyenbayev.

The seats in the boxes were taken by members of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and members of the government.

The session was opened by Deputy K. Medeubekov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet.

The deputies and guests honored the memory of L.I. Brezhnev with a minutes's silence.

A report was heard from A.K. Kalikov, chairman of the Credentials Commission, on the mandates of newly elected deputies.

The following agenda was approved for the session:

1. The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Kazakh SSR for 1983 and progress in the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Kazakh SSR in 1982.

2. The Kazakh SSR State Budget for 1983 and the implementation of the Kazakh SSR State Budget in 1981.
3. The formation of a Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet standing commission on power.
4. Ratification of the decrees of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deputy T.G. Mukhamed-Rakhimov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Kazakh SSR Gosplan, delivered a report on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Kazakh SSR for 1983 and progress in the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Kazakh SSR in 1982.

Deputy R.S. Bayseitov, Kazakh SSR minister of finance, delivered a report on the Kazakh SSR State Budget for 1983 and the implementation of the Kazakh SSR State Budget in 1981.

Deputy Ye.M. Asanbayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Plan and Budget Commission, delivered the coreport of the plan and budget commission and sectorial commissions, the youth affairs commission and the maternity, child development and the work and life of women commission on the state plan for the economic and social development of the Kazakh SSR for 1983 and progress in the fulfillment of the plan in 1982, the Kazakh SSR state budget for 1983 and the implementation of the budget in 1981.

The following took part in the debate on the reports: Deputy V.P. Belyakov, chairman of the Alma-ata Oblispolkom; Deputy N.K. Abenov, chairman of the East Kazakhstan Oblispolkom; Deputy V.D. Gorshenin, chairman of the Mangyshlak Oblispolkom; Deputy K.B. Zhumbekov, chairman of the Dzhezkazgan Oblispolkom; Deputy A.S. Yeremenko, chairman of the Semipalatinsk Oblispolkom; R.M. Mybzashv, chairman of the Pavlodar Oblispolkom; Deputy V.M. Strinzha, first secretary of the Temirtau Kazakhstan Communist Party Gorkom, Karaganda Oblast; Deputy Kh. Nurgaliyev, first secretary of the Yesilskiy Kazakhstan Communist Party Raykom, Turgay Oblast; Deputy A.V. Komov, Kazakh SSR minister of the construction of heavy industry enterprises; Deputy U. Tulengeova, rice growing team leader from the Madeniyet Sovkhoz, Kzyl-Orda Oblast; Deputy V.K. Kadrybavev, Kazakh SSR minister of automotive transport; Deputy A.N. Leontenko, tailor at the Kazakhstan Bespoke tailoring and clothing repair firm, Alma-Ata; Deputy Sh. Dildebekov, director of the Bolshevik Sovkhoz, Chirchik Oblast; Deputy A.A. Rezvykh, poultry raiser at the Shchuchinsk poultry factory, Kokchetav Oblast; Deputy K.B. Balakhmetov, Kazakh SSR minister of education; and Deputy N.G. Kopylov, tractor and field work team leader from the Yaroslayskiy Sovkhoz, Aktyubinsk Oblast.

Deputy T.G. Mukhamed-Rakhimov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Kazakh SSR Gosplan, delivered a concluding speech.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the law "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Kazakh SSR for 1983" and the Kazakh SSR supreme Soviet resolution "On Progress in the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Kazakh SSR in 1982."

The Supreme Soviet ratified the Kazakh SSR State Budget for 1983 and the report on the implementation of the State Budget in 1981. It adopted the law "On the Kazakh SSR State Budget for 1983" and the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet resolution "On Confirming the Report on the Implementation of the Kazakh SSR State Budget for 1981."

The Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet adopted a resolution to form the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet standing commission on power.

Deputy Kh.Kh. Demesinov, secretary of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a report on the ratification of the decrees of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

With that the 5th Session of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, completed its work.

KIRGHIZ SSR SUPREME SOVIET MEETS 3 DECEMBER

PM231345 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 4 Dec 82 p 1

[KIRTAG report: "Information Report on the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Sitzings"]

[Text] The 7th Session of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, was held on 3 December in the Assembly Hall of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee and Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers.

At 1000 hours, Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau Members T.U. Usubaliyev, T.Kh. Koshoyev, A. Duysheyev, V.A. Makarenko, K.N. Kulmatov, A. Dzhumagulov, P.I. Naumov, P.M. Khodos, K.M. Moldobayev and N.P. Lomov; Bureau Candidate Members Dzh.Ch. Tashibekova and V.K. Dolmatov; and members of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the republic's government took their seats in the government boxes.

Deputy P.Dzh. Kravchenko, deputy chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet, who presided, declared the session open.

The deputies observed a minute's silence in memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The session agenda was unanimously approved:

1. The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Kirghiz SSR in 1983 and progress in the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Kirghiz SSR in 1982.
2. The Kirghiz SSR State Budget for 1983 and the implementation of the Kirghiz SSR State Budget in 1981.
3. The Kirghiz SSR Supreme Court's report.
4. The formation of a Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet standing commission on power.
5. The ratification of Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The deputies then considered the items on the agenda.

Deputy S. Begaliyev, deputy chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan, was invited to deliver the report "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Kirghiz SSR in 1983 and on Progress in the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Kirghiz SSR in 1982."

Deputy A. Toktonaliyev, Kirghiz SSR minister of finance, delivered the report "On the Kirghiz SSR State Budget for 1983 and on the Implementation of the Kirghiz SSR State Budget in 1981."

The deputies heard the coreport of the Plan and Budget Commission and other standing commissions of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet which was delivered by Deputy K. Abdrayev, chairman of the Plan and Budget Commission.

The following deputies contributed to the debate on the reports: A. Tadzhibayev (Chu-Terekskiy Electoral Okrug No 330); Yu.P. Belyak (Grigoryevskiy Electoral Okrug No 168); V.I. Ignatov (Sadovskiy Electoral Okrug No 99); V.D. Boykov (Leninpol'skiy Electoral Okrug No 96); A. Mokenov (Kyzyl-Ordinskiy Electoral Okrug No. 12); I.A. Dolgoplov (Kabakskiy Electoral Okrug No 195); Dzh. Nusupova (Frunzenskiy Electoral Okrug No 26); Zh. Abidinov (Chalminskiy Electoral Okrug No 312); A. Savitakhunov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and Kirghiz SSR minister of agriculture; Deputies M. Sabirov (Kara-Kul'skiy Electoral Okrug No 226); M. Bazarkulov (Amanbayevskiy Electoral Okrug No 87); and V.I. Ugarov (Panfilovskiy Electoral Okrug No 34).

The discussion of the republic's plans and budget continued at the evening sitting of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet. The following contributed to the debate: Deputies S.Dzh. Omuraliyeva (Debelyunskiy Electoral Okrug No 206); R.E. Sadykova (Tuzskiy Electoral Okrug No 79); M.Z. Zayev, chairman of the Syntashskiy Ispolkom in Issyk-Atinskiy Rayon; and Deputy S.A. Ablesov (Andizhanskiy Electoral Okrug No 213).

The keynote speakers, Deputies S. Begaliyev and A. Toktonaliyev, delivered the concluding speeches on the republic's state plans and budget.

The Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted laws on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Kirghiz SSR in 1983 and on the Kirghiz SSR State Budget for 1983 and resolutions on progress in the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the republic in 1982 and on ratification of the report on the implementation of the Kirghiz SSR State Budget in 1981.

The session then examined the next item on the agenda. The deputies listened to the report on the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Court which was delivered by Deputy Z. Dzhamashev, chairman of the republic's Supreme Court.

Kirghiz SSR First Deputy Prosecutor R. Momunov and Deputy Zh.T. Tumenbayev (Ak-Korgonskiy Electoral Okrug No 245) contributed to the debate on this item.

A resolution was unanimously adopted on the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Court report.

The session unanimously adopted a resolution setting up a standing commission on power at the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet and elected its members. Deputy A. Dzhumagulov was elected commission chairman.

The session released the deputies elected to the power commission from the membership of other Supreme Soviet standing commissions.

Deputy S. Omurkulova, secretary of the Kirghiz USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, then delivered a report on ratification of Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The Supreme Soviet ratified the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees and adopted the relevant laws and resolutions.

Thereupon the 7th Session of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, ended.

KIRGHIZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD 2 DEC

PM230903 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 3 Dec 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Information Report on the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held on 2 December 1982.

The plenum participants observed a minute's silence in memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Comrade T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report "On the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organizations for Implementing the Decisions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Plan for Economic and Social Development for 1983."

The plenum listened to reports by Comrade S. Begaliyev, chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Gosplan, "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Kirghiz SSR for 1983" and by Kirghiz SSR Minister of Finance Comrade A. Toktonaliyev "On the Kirghiz SSR State Budget for 1983."

The following comrades contributed to the debate on the reports: K.M. Moldobayev, first secretary of Frunze Gorkom; A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of Issyk-Kul Obkom; A. Mamyrov, corn-growing link leader at the Ketmen-Tyube Sovkhoz in Toktogulskiy Rayon; M. Sydykov, first secretary of Naryn Obkom; V.K. Kandakov, second secretary of Osh Obkom; K. Sagynbayeva, seamstress at the Frunze 40 Let Oktyabrya sewn goods factory; E.E. Aliyev, chairman of Talas Oblispolkom; V.A. Opalev, chairman of the Lenin Kolkhoz in Alamedinskiy Rayon; I. Kulmatov, bulldozer driver at the Oshstroy trust; O.D. Alimov, vice president of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences; K.B. Khuriyev, chief of the Naryngidroenergostroy administration; E. Sarbagishev, first secretary of Tokmak Gorkom; B. Ryspayev, Kirghiz SSR minister of the food industry; K.Zh. Ashiraliyev, first secretary of Ak-Talinskiy Raykom.

The plenum adopted a detailed resolution wholly and fully approving the decisions of the November (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the propositions and conclusions contained in the plenum speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and adopted them for strict guidance and implementation as a concrete program for the activity of party, soviet and economic organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations for the successful fulfillment of plans for economic and social development in 1983 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee in the main approved the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the Kirghiz SSR and the draft state budget of the republic for 1983. It was recommended that the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers submit the aforementioned drafts for examination by the next session of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet.

The plenum assured the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo that the Communists and all working people of Soviet Kirghizia will devote all their strength and energy to successfully implementing the historic plans of the 26th party congress, the decisions of the May and November (1982) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the country's Food Program and will greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with new labor achievements.

The Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee plenum ended.

LATVIAN SUPREME SOVIET HOLDS SESSION 3 DEC

PM201047 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 4 Dec 82 p 1

[LATINFORM "Information Report" on sixth session of Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] The working people of our republic, like all Soviet people, are preparing for the great nationwide festival -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation -- in an atmosphere of great patriotic enthusiasm. Greeting it in a fitting manner, with good results in labor and striving to secure new successes in tackling the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress -- it is toward this that the thoughts of the production collectives which have launched socialist competition on a broad scale under the motto "For high quality of labor at every work station" are directed today.

Soviet people have derived a new charge of creative energy and patriotic eagerness from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the program precepts contained in the speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov. Urban and rural workers are fully determined to translate into reality the party's designs, to overcome the bottlenecks existing in certain sectors of national economic construction and to make our country still more beautiful and stronger. The materials of the recent 7th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, orient us precisely in that direction.

The 6th Session of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, took place in Riga on 3 December. The auditorium was filled by elected representatives of the people -- frontrunners in industrial and agricultural production, construction and transport, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers, and figures in scientific, cultural and educational spheres.

At 1100 hours Comrades A.E. Voss, I.A. Anderson, E.Ya. Aushkap, Ya.Ya. Bagris, V.I. Dmitriyev, A.E. Ikauniyek, S.I. Postnikov, Yu.Ya Ruben, P.Ya Strautmanis, E.M. Ozols and B.K. Pugo took their places in the government benches.

Deputy V.S. Klibik, chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, opened the session. She said:

Our party, the Soviet people, and all progressive mankind recently suffered a grave loss -- the demise of that outstanding leader of the Communist Party and Soviet State, very important [krupneyshiy] figure of the international communist and workers' movement and ardent champion of peace and of the friendship of the peoples -- Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. A considerable period of L.I. Brezhnev's life was connected with fruitful activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the supreme soviets of the union republics and with the further enhancement of the prestige and influence of all the country's soviets. Paying a tribute of profound respect to the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the working people of our republic, like all Soviet people, and the people's elected representatives, are full of determination to work still more selflessly to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums.

Those assembled honored with a minute's silence the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Having heard the report of the Credentials Commission, delivered by its chairman, Deputy P.I. Valeskaln, the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet resolved to recognize the powers of Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Deputy V.M. Kozbakhteyev, who was elected 15 August 1982 for Rizhskiy Electoral Okrug No 84, Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Deputy I.Ya. Ivert, elected 19 September 1982 for Berzinskiy Electoral Okrug No 210, and Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Deputy M.K. Rukmane, elected 15 August 1982 for Talsinskiy Electoral Okrug No 302.

The session's agenda, examined and approved at a sitting of the Soviet of Elders, was confirmed as follows:

1. The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Latvian SSR for 1983 and progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Latvian SSR in 1982.
2. The State Budget of the Latvian SSR for 1983 and the implementation of the State Budget for the Latvian SSR in 1981.
3. Ratification of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The order of the session's business is unanimously confirmed.

Deputy M.I. Raman, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Latvian SSR Gosplan, delivered a report on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Latvian SSR for 1983 and on progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Latvian SSR in 1982.

The deputies then heard the report on the State Budget of the Latvian SSR for 1983 and on the implementation of the State Budget of the Latvian SSR in 1981 which was delivered by Deputy Ya.O. Blekte, the republic's minister of finance.

Deputy A.P. Klautsen, chairman of the Plan and Budget Commission, delivered the coreport of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet standing commission's on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Latvian SSR for 1983 and on progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Latvian SSR in 1982, on the State Budget of the Latvian SSR for 1983 and on the implementation of the State Budget of the Latvian SSR in 1981.

The following deputies spoke in the debate on the reports: M.Ya. Dubra (Rishzkiy 78th Electoral Okrug), L.M. Misans (Anneniyekskiy 109th Electoral Okrug), V.Ve. Kireyev (Rizhskiy 76th Electoral Okrug), I.D. Kuznetsova (Rizhsky 81st Electoral Okrug), Ya.Ya Brodelis (Priyekulskiy 172d Electoral Okrug) A.V. Bush (Alsungskiy 216th Electoral Okrug), V.V. Kanep (Rizhskiy 33d Electoral Okrug, A.E. Ozola (Belyavskiy 191st Electoral Okrug), A.P. Bril (Markalnskiy 155th Electoral Okrug), N.N. Goldov (Liyepayskiy 124th Electoral Okrug) and Ya.Ya. Zvaygzne, chairman of the Riga Rayispolkom.

At this point the debate ended.

Concluding remarks were delivered by Deputy M.L. Raman, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Latvian SSR Gosplan, and Deputy Ya.O. Blektse, Latvian SSR Minister of Finance.

The republic's Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the Law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Latvian SSR for 1983 and the law on the State Budget of the Latvian SSR for 1983. The deputies also adopted a resolution on progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Latvian SSR in 1982 and a resolution on the implementation of the State Budget of the Latvian SSR in 1981.

Deputy K.E. Zorin, secretary of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a report on ratifying Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet ratified the decrees of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted between sessions.

An organizational question was examined at the session. Deputy M.K. Rukmane, first secretary of the Latvian Komsomol Central Committee, was elected to membership of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deputy A.K. Plaude was released from his duties as member of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

At this point the 6th Session of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, completed its work.

LATVIAN PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD

PM200845 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 3 Dec 82 p 1

[LATINFORM "Information Report on Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee was held on 2 December 1982. The plenum discussed the question "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization."

A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report.

A debate on the report began; participating in it were: Ya.Ya. Bagrism, first secretary of the Riga Gorkom; A.P. Klautsen, first secretary of the (Lpyepaya) Gorkom; G.V. Bagnovets, first secretary of the Daugavpils Gorkom; Ya.P. Bunat, first secretary of the Bauskiy Raykom; M.L. Raman, deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan; A.A. Dambis, leader of a team of pipelayers of the Riga large-panel housing construction trust; A.K. Chepanis, first secretary of the Preylskiy Raykom; A.P. Rubiks, Latvian SSR minister of local industry; Hero of Socialist Labor E.E. Spila, link leader at the Lachplesis Kolkhoz, Orgskiy Rayon; and O.K. Lenew, director general of Riga's V.I. Lenin Vef production association.

The Latvian Community Party Central Committee plenum adopted an appropriate resolution on the question discussed.

The plenum wholly and completely approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum aimed at carrying into effect the course drawn up by the 26th party congress in the domestic and foreign policy sphere at implementing the tasks of building communism.

The plenum made it incumbent upon the party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations, soviets, trade union and Komsomol organs, ministries and departments, to launch broad organizational and mass-political tasks and to take all the necessary steps to eliminate existing shortcomings and so as to successfully complete the targets of the current year and fulfill and overfulfill the 1983 Plan for Economic and Social Development.

The plenum approved in the main the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the Latvian SSR and the draft state budget of the Latvian SSR for 1983.

The plenum's participants expressed firm confidence that the working people of Soviet Latvia, closely rallied around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee and in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples, will fittingly greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and mark 1983 with new achievements in labor, and economic and cultural building, and will ensure the successful fulfillment of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum.

MOLDAVIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION HELD 3, 4 DEC

First Day

PM220949 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 4 Dec 82 pp 1, 4

[ATEM report: "The Party's Plans Must Be Implemented"]

[Text] The Moldavian SSR working people, like all Soviet people, welcomed as a combat program of action the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the materials of the seventh session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. They are fully determined to implement their dear party's plans.

The 6th Session of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, opened in Kishinev on 3 December.

The deputies welcomed with prolonged applause Comrades P.V. Voronin, S.K. Grossu, Ye.P. Kalenik, I.P. Kalin, P.P. Petrik, B.N. Savochko, G.A. Stepanov, I.G. Ustiyani, G.M. Volkov, G.G. Dygay, and V.K. Kiktenko.

At the chairman's table were Deputy P.P. Botsu, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet; and deputy chairmen of the republic's Supreme Soviet; Deputies D.V. Kretsul, V.T. Stog and V.I. Chebanenko. In the boxes were I.F. Botezat and S.S. Sidorenko, deputy chairmen of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.K. Vyshku, N.P. Miriyak, V.G. Kutyrkin and N.D. Polyakov, deputy chairmen of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers; members of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and ministers and chairmen of the republic's state committees.

The session was opened by Deputy P.P. Botsu, chairman of the republic's Supreme Soviet.

Those assembled honored with a minute's silence the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state and of the international communist and workers' movement.

Those taking part in the session rose to honor the memory of Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Deputies G.Ya. Rud, P.L. Budnyuk and L.I. Dubinovskiy, who died in the period between sessions.

Deputy Ye.M. Karayon, chairman of the Credentials Commission, delivered the Credentials Commission report on the results of voting to elect replacement deputies.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously approves the following agenda:

1. The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Moldavian SSR for 1983 and progress in the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Moldavian SSR in 1982.
2. The Moldavian SSR State Budget for 1983 and the implementation of the Moldavian SSR State Budget in 1981.
3. Ratification of the decrees of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In connection with the demise of the chairman of the Commission for Environmental Protection and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources, the Supreme Soviet elected V.V. Runkovskiy, first secretary of the Kamenskiy Raykom, chairman of this commission, releasing him from his duties as a member of this commission.

Deputy D.I. Muntyanu, first secretary of the Kriulyanskiy Raykom, was elected member of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Commission for Environmental Protection and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources.

Deputy M.S. Yeshan, plasterer and painter of the Kaushany No 63 mobile mechanized column, was elected a member of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Construction and Construction Materials Industry Commission.

Deputy V.G. Kutyarkin, deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Moldavian SSR Gosplan, delivered the report "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Moldavian SSR for 1983 and Progress in the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Moldavian SSR in 1982."

Deputy I.A. Savvin, Moldavian SSR minister of finance, delivered a report "On the Moldavian SSR State Budget for 1983 and the Implementation of the Moldavian SSR State Budget in 1981."

Then the floor was given to Deputy A.S. Vorotilo, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Plan and Budget Commission, for the coreport of the Moldavian SSR Plan and Budget Commission, for the coreport of the Moldavian SSR Plan and Budget Commission and other standing commissions "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Moldavian SSR for 1983 and Progress in the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Moldavian SSR in 1982 and on the Moldavian SSR State Budget for 1983 and the Implementation of the Moldavian SSR State Budget in 1981."

The following spoke in the debate: Deputy V.F. Semenov, chairman of the Kishinev Gorispolkom; Deputy M.F. Lupashku, Moldavian SSR minister of agriculture; Deputy G.M. Grigorova, sewing machine operator at the Beltsy sewn goods factory named for the 40th anniversary of the Moldavian SSR; Deputy V.S. Korniyenko, first secretary of the Strashenskiy Raykom; Deputy N.N. Lukyanov, chairman of the Moldavian SSR agrarian-industrial association of viticulture and winemaking; Deputy M.I. Poustovan, operator at the Dondyushany sugar refinery; Deputy A.I. Chekoy, Moldavian SSR minister of the food industry; and Deputy V.G. Sinev, chairman of the Tiraspol Gorispolkom.

After the intermission the evening sitting was chaired by Deputy D.V. Kretsul, deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The following took part in the debate which continued on the questions under discussion: Deputy D.I. Muntyanu, first secretary of the Kriulyanskiy Raykom; Deputy Yu. A. Drutsa, worker at the Budey sovkhoz-plant of the Teleneshty agroindustrial association of the Moldvinprom; Deputy P.D. Kostin, chairman of the board of the Moldavian Potreboysuz; Deputy I.N. Russu, first secretary of the Suvorovskiy Raykom; Deputy Ye.T. Kazak, chairman of the Slobodeyskiy Rayispolkom; Deputy I.Ye. Iordanov, chairman of the Moldavian SSR State Committee for Cinematography; Deputy A.V. Delev, first secretary of the Ungenskiy Raykom; Deputy V.M. Bunesku, director of the Buzhory imeni 50-Letiya VLKSM state poultry factory, Kotovskiy Rayon; Deputy M.I. Krushelinskiy, first secretary of the Sholdaneshtskiy Raykom; Deputy Z.G. Papuk, link leader at the Moldavian essential oil industry [Moldefirmasloprom] Kantemir agroindustrial association's Partiya Sovkhoz; and Deputy M.V. Bondarenko, chairman of the Moldavian SSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture.

The Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Session continues its work today.

Closing Session

PM231423 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 5 Dec 82 p 1

[ATEM report: "Sixth Session of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet, Tenth Convocation"]

[Text] The 6th Session of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, continued work 4 December. Comrades P.V. Voronin, S.K. Grossu, Ye.P. Kalenik, I.P. Kalin, P.P. Petrik, B.N. Savochko, G.A. Stepanov, I.G. Ustiyani, G.M. Volkov, G.C. Dygay and V.K. Kiktenko were greeted with applause by those present.

In the boxes were I.F. Botezat and S.S. Sidorenko, deputy chairmen of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.K. Vyshku, N.P. Miriyak, V.G. Kutyarkin and N.D. Polyakov, deputy chairmen of the republic's Council of Ministers; and also members of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and government.

Deputy P.P. Botsu, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet, chaired the meeting.

The session continued the discussion of questions of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Moldavian SSR for 1983 and on progress in the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Moldavian SSR for 1982, the 1983 Moldavian SSR State Budget and the execution of the 1981 Moldavian SSR State Budget.

Speakers in the debates were: Deputy S.G. Buze, first secretary of the Kutuzovskiy Raykom; Deputy Kh.V. Zhorniyak, locomotive driver of the Bendery G.I. Staryy locomotive depot; Deputy I.I. Duloglu, chairman of the Gigant Kolkhoz in Vulkaneshtskiy Rayon; Deputy P.M. Gorbulyak, worker of the No 1 Shop of the Kalarash canning industry production association of the Moldavian SSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming; and Deputy B.P. Karpov, chief of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers Main Administration of Power and Electrification.

A motion to terminate the debates on the first and second items on the agenda was adopted unanimously.

The closing speech on the question of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Moldavian SSR for 1983 and on progress in the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Moldavian SSR for 1982 was delivered by Deputy V.G. Kutyarkin, deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Moldavian SSR for 1983 and the resolution on progress in the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Moldavian SSR for 1982.

The closing speech on the question of the 1983 Moldavian SSR State Budget and on the execution of the 1981 Moldavian SSR State Budget was delivered by Deputy I.A. Savvin, Moldavian SSR finance minister. The session unanimously adopted the law on the 1983 Moldavian SSR State Budget and the resolution to approve the report on the implementation of the 1981 Moldavian SSR State Budget.

A report on the third item on the agenda -- "The Ratification of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's Decrees" -- was delivered by Deputy A.V. Melnik, secretary of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The session adopted the corresponding laws and resolutions. At this point the 6th Session of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, finished work.

MOLDAVIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD 2 DEC

PM211445 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 3 Dec 82 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Eighth Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held in Kishinev on 2 December.

Those taking part in the plenum honored with a minute's silence the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that outstanding leader of the Communist Party and Soviet state, very great politician of the present day and tireless fighter for peace and the people's happiness.

Comrade S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization Stemming From the Decisions of the Plenum and the Speech Delivered at it by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

The plenum heard reports from Comrade V.G. Kutyarkin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Moldavian SSR Gosplan, on the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the Moldavian SSR for 1983 and Comrade I.A. Savvin, Moldavian SSR minister of finance, on the draft state budget of the Moldavian SSR for 1983.

The following comrades took part in the debates: V.K. Kiktenko, first secretary of the Kishinev Gorkom; V.M. Russu, first secretary of the Drokiyevskiy Raykom; N.F. Bondarchuk, first secretary of the Bendery Gorkom; M.M. Dermenzhi, first secretary of the Dubossarskiy Raykom; N.I. Khudyakova, worker at the Tiraspol canning industry production association; N.I. Uzun, Moldavian SSR minister of construction; A.I. Aleksey, first secretary of the Teleneshtskiy Raykom; A.G. Soltan, viticultural team leader at the Bulbokskiy Sovkhoz plant of the Novoanenskiy Moldvinpromo agroindustrial association; K.A. Draganyuk, Moldavian SSR minister of health; and M.M. Garshtya, general director of the Kishinev Volna production association.

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee plenum unanimously adopted a resolution on the questions discussed which is being published in the press.

Thereupon the plenum ended its work.

REPORTAGE ON TAJIK SSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

1 December Session

PM241425 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 2 Dec 82 p 1

[TADZHIKTA "Information Report" on 1 December Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Session]

[Text] Inspired by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the speech delivered at it by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which stressed with new force that the supreme point of all the CPSU's activity remains concern for the Soviet person's welfare, Tajikistan's working people are fully determined to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with new achievements and to honorably fulfill the plans and pledges for the jubilee year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

It was with a sense of high responsibility and an ardent desire to implement the party's plans that the people's elected representatives gathered for the 6th Session of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, which opened in Dushanbe on 1 December.

The Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Hall of Sessions, 1000 hours: The seats in the presidium were taken by Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Bureau Members and Candidate Members M.B. Babayev, G.B. Bobosadykova, I.F. Dedov, L.K. Karmyshev, K.M. Markhamov, R.N. Naibiyev, Ye.I. Perventsev, Yu.I. Polukarov, A.Kh. Kheydarov, M.Kh. Kholov, V.Ye. Novichkov, Sh.M. Sultanov and Yu.A. Shakarimov; A.P. Romanovskiy, responsible worker of the CPSU Central Committee; and members of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic's government.

The morning session was opened by U.Kh. Khasanov, chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet.

The deputies honored with a minute's silence the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that outstanding party and state figure of modern times.

On the basis of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Credentials Commission report delivered by commission chairman Deputy Kh. Radzhabov, the Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a resolution on recognizing the credentials of Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Deputies V.V. Ryazanov, elected on 20 July 1982 for Kayragochskiy Electoral Okrug No 88, Leninskiy Rayon, and Sh.M. Sultanov, elected on 20 July 1982 for Kolkhozabadskiy Electoral Okrug No 193, Kolkhozabadskiy Rayon, Kurgan-Tyube Oblast.

The following agenda for the session was unanimously approved:

1. On the Election of Members of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.
2. On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Tajik SSR for 1983 and the Progress of the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Tajik SSR in 1982.
3. On the Tajik SSR State Budget for 1983 and the Implementation of the Tajik SSR State Budget for 1981.
4. On the Work Done by Kulyab Oblast Soviets and the Tajik SSR Ministry of the Food Industry To Implement the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum.
5. On the Approval of Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees.

In connection with their departure to pursue studies, Deputies K.M. Nazirov and A. Satorov were relieved of their duties as members of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The session unanimously elected Deputies M. Doniyeva, mechanical milking operator at the Kommunizm Sovkhoz, Leninskiy Rayon, and A.S. Potikhonin, driver for the Dushanbe passenger transport association, members of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deputy T. Mirkhalikov, deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Tajik SSR Gosplan, delivered a report "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Tajik SSR for 1983 and the Progress of the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Tajik SSR in 1982."

A report was heard from Deputy D. Lafizov, Tajik SSR minister of finance, "On the Tajik SSR State Budget for 1983 and the Implementation of the Tajik SSR State Budget for 1981."

Deputy M. Abdulvasiyev, chairman of the Plan and Budget Commission, delivered the coreport of the Plan and Budget and other standing commissions of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet.

After the intermission the session continued under the chairmanship of F. Sharipova, deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet.

The following deputies spoke in the debates on the reports: A.K. Anvarov (Sayyedskiy Electoral Okrug No 219), chairman of the Kurgan-Tyube Oblispolkom; B.A. Vasilyev (Yuzhnyy Electoral Okrug No 46, Dushanbe), second secretary of the Dushanbe Gorkom; Sh. Kalandarov (Kayrakkumskiy Electoral Okrug No 252), Tajik SSR minister of light industry; A. Makhkamov (Isfarinskiy Electoral Okrug No 242), first secretary of the Isfara Gorkom; S. Beknazarov (Khorogskiy Electoral Okrug No 339), first secretary of the Khorog Gorkom; S. Mirzoshoyev (Dzhavononskiy Electoral Okrug No 259), Tajik SSR minister of culture; and N. Makhmudov (Dangarinskiy Electoral Okrug No 139), first secretary of the Dangarinskiy Raykom.

With that the morning session ended.

The discussion of the reports continued at the evening session under the chairmanship of M. Salikhov, deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet.

The following deputies spoke in the debates: T.P. Antipova (Dzerzhinskiy Electoral Okrug No 93), teacher at the No 5 secondary school, Leninskiy Rayon; U. Abdukakharova (Oktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug No 230), weaver at the Leninabad Khodzhenatlas production association; A. Kenzhayev (Yangibazarskiy Electoral Okrug No 114), chairman of the Kommunizm Kolkhoz, Ordzhonikidzebadskiy Rayon; A. Khushvakhtov (Yavanskiy Electoral Okrug No 228), mixed team leader at the Tadzhikkhimstroy trust's No 33 construction administration; O. Berdiyev (Shestopalovskiy Electoral Okrug No 82), first secretary of the Garmskiy Raykom; M. Khakimov (Yakkachinorskiy Electoral Okrug No 27), gas welder at the Dushanbe refrigerator plant; A. Babayev (Anoristanskiy Electoral Okrug No 136), chairman of the Tajik SSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture; Sh. Ismoilova, (Dekhkonnaryskiy Electoral Okrug No 153), team leader at the Urtaobz Sovkhoz, Parkharskiy Rayon; V.S. Lyapin (Sverdlovskiy Electoral Okrug No 228), first deputy chairman of the Leninabad Oblispolkom; A. Kholov (Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug No 170), director of the Kuybyshev Sovkhoz-technical college, Kommunisticheskiy Rayon; and N. Muminov (Leninskiy Electoral Okrug No 318), chief engineer of the Lenin Kolkhoz, Proletarskiy Rayon.

With that the evening session ended.

On 2 December the 6th Session of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, continues its work.

Final Proceedings

PM231237 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 3 Dec 82 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Session"]

[Text] On 2 December the 6th Session of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation continued its work in the Hall of Sessions of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet.

The session was opened by U.Kh. Khasanov, chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet.

Deputy T. Mirkhalikov, deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Tajik SSR Gosplan, delivered the concluding speech on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Tajik SSR for 1983 and progress in the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Tajik SSR in 1982.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Tajik SSR for 1983 and a resolution on progress in the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Tajik SSR in 1982.

Deputy D. Lafizov, Tajik SSR minister of finance, delivered the concluding speech on the Tajik SSR State Budget for 1983 and the implementation of the Tajik SSR State Budget for 1981.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the law on the Tajik SSR State Budget for 1983 and a resolution approving the report on the implementation of the Tajik SSR State Budget for 1981.

The session examined the question "On Work Performed by Kulyab Oblast Soviets and the Tajik Ministry of the Food Industry in Implementing the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum Decisions," hearing information from Deputy Kh. Radzhabov, chairman of Kulyab Oblispolkom, and Deputy I.I. Kurbanov, Tajik minister of the food industry, and adopted an appropriate resolution on the question.

A report was heard from Deputy I.R. Rakhimova, secretary of the Tajik Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the ratification of Tajik Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees. The Supreme Soviet unanimously ratified the decrees submitted for its examination and adopted appropriate laws and resolutions.

The session made changes to the membership of several standing commissions of the Tajik Supreme Soviet.

The 6th Session of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, then ended its work.

TAJIK CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD

PM211435 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 1 Dec 82 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The routine, eighth plenum of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee was held on 30 November. Taking part in its work were party gorkom and raykom first secretaries, oblispolkom, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen, leaders of republic ministries and departments, responsible workers of the apparatuses of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, the Tajik Trade Unions Council and the Tajik Komsomol Central Committee and mass media workers.

The plenum discussed the question "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks." R.N. Nabiyeu, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, delivered the report.

The following spoke in the debate on the report: T.M. Mirkhalikov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan; D. Lafizov, Tajik SSR minister of finance; A.B. Khisamutdinov, first secretary of the Kulyab Obkom; M. Zairov, first secretary of the Gorno-Baakhsan Obkom; B.R. Akhmadaliyev, chairman of the Leninabad Oblispolkom; N.A. Kartashov, second secretary of the Kurgan-Tyube Obkom; E.I. Rib, stockraising unit chief at the Pobeda Kolhoz, Kumsangirskiy Rayon;

N.G. Savchenkov, chief of the Rogunesstroy construction administration;
A. Khodzhimuratov, director of the Pakhtakor Sovkhoz, Zafarobodskiy Rayon;
T. Bobodzhanov, foundrymen's team leader at the Tajik aluminum plant electrolysis shop;
and I.V. Shevchenko, Tajik SSR minister of the construction materials industry.

In the resolution it adopted the plenum wholly and fully approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the premises and conclusions set forth in the speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and placed them at the basis of the activity of all party, soviet and economic organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations.

The resolution outlined measures to launch organizational and mass political work aimed at fulfilling immediate economic and political tasks, to complete this year's task successfully and to fulfill and overfulfill the plans for the 3d year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The resolution paid special attention to the further development of industrial and agricultural production and the improvement of the working people's material and cultural living standard.

The plenum basically approved the drafts of the state plan for the economic and social development of the Tajik SSR and the Tajik SSR budget for 1983.

The plenum heard and took note of information on the course of action taken on critical remarks and suggestions addressed to republic organs by Communists at rayon, city and oblast report and election party conferences and at the 19th Tajik Communist Party Congress. Yu.I. Polukarov, second secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech on this question.

The plenum examined an organizational question. The plenum relieved N. Shorakhmonov, chief of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Transport and Communications Department, of his duties in connection with his reassignment to other work. O. Olamov was approved as chief of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee Transport and Communications Department.

Taking part in the work of the plenum were (A.A.P.) Romanovskiy, and G.P. Savin, responsible worker of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee.

With this the plenum ended its work.

BRIEFS

CPSU HANDBOOK PUBLISHED -- The fifth supplemented and revised edition of the CPSU Handbook (Spravochnik KPSS) has been issued. The book contains factual material about the main stages in the history of the CPSU, beginning with its birth and continuing to the present day. It carries information about party congresses and conferences, Central Committee plenums and material about the main lines of the CPSU's organizational and political activity and about its leading role in the construction of socialism and communism. The dates of key events are given at the end of the book. The handbook is published by the Political Literature Publishing House. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 25 Dec 82 LD]

TAJIK INSTITUTE HONORED -- The Kirov State Pedagogical Institute in Leninabad was awarded the Order of the Badge of Honor for the successes achieved in the field of training cadres for people's education. The order was presented by Comrade Kholov, chairman of the Presidium of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet. [Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 14 Dec 82 LD]

STATUS OF SIBERIA-W. EUROPE PIPELINE VIEWED

Progress in 1982

LD012046 Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 1 Jan 83

["The Gas Industry: A Record-High Performance" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 1 TASS -- The construction of the Western Siberia-Western Europe pipeline is to be finished in 1983. The pipeline will be ready for operation as scheduled by the agreements signed, said Boris Shcherbina, minister for construction of oil and gas industry enterprises of the USSR.

1982 was the year of record-high performance of the Soviet gas industry, the minister disclosed in an interview with the newspaper TRUD. The Soviet Union produced 500 billion cubic meters of gas, 65 billion up on the 1980 figure, and 16 billion more than planned.

1982 also saw higher rates of construction of gas pipelines. Practically speaking, one and a half cross-country mains with pipe diameter of 1,420 millimeters were built in 1982, and almost 9,000 kilometers of pipes were laid in two years. Each of the systems is taken to design capacity during the same year when the line goes into operation.

Boris Shcherbina stressed that the past year "decided the outcome of tough struggle -- the fight against the Washington administration's embargo on the delivery of equipment and materials for the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod pipeline. Washington's ignominious retreat is a result of selfless work of construction workers who showed that, despite anything, the export pipeline will be built on time."

Construction Over Carpathians

LD301256 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Kiev December 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yaroslav Yadlovskiy reports:

Builders of the Soviet Union's westernmost section of the gas pipeline Siberia-Western Europe are ending the year 1982 by an assault on Carpathian mountaintops. Steep slopes prevent the use of traditional earth-moving machinery or pipe-carrying lorries. That is why bulldozers were sent to dig trenches, and pipes were delivered to the site by tractor trailers. All work, conducted at the 30-km long section, was done within a brief period.

Work on the highest passes of the Carpathians will be done next year.

Work During Subbotnik

LD181844 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 18 TASS -- The construction of three sections of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline was completed today when 20,000 builders of the gas pipeline took part in the subbotnik (one-day voluntary work campaign) devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The laying of pipes in trenches was completed at the sections of the route passing through the Chuvash Autonomous Republic, the Gorkiy and Lipetsk regions, a TASS correspondent was told at the USSR Ministry of the Oil and Gas Industry Construction.

Over 2,000 kilometers of pipes have already been welded, and 1,600 kilometres have been laid in trenches.

Six transcontinental gas pipelines made of 1,420-millimetre pipes, which are calculated for a pressure of 75 atmospheres, the pipelines stretching from Western Siberia to the European part of the Soviet Union are the biggest projects built in the Soviet Union in the current five-year plan period (1981-1985). Two of them are already functioning, and the last kilometres of pipes are being laid at the site of the third pipeline. The Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline will be the fourth of them.

The annual volume of gas extraction in Western Siberia will reach 200,000 million cubic metres in the current five-year period.

TYUMEN OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON GAS OUTPUT, PIPELINE

LD202134 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 20 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 20 TASS -- The volume of oil extracted in the Tyumen region this year will be 347 million tons. This was announced today at a meeting with Soviet and foreign journalists in the press centre by First Secretary of the Tyumen Regional Committee of the CPSU Gennadiy Bogomyakov. He heads the delegation of the Tyumen region at the celebrations devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The Tyumen region is now the main fuel base of the Soviet Union, out of a sparsely populated rimland it has been turned into a key industrial district of the country. Alongside the rapid growth of the extractive industries, the machine-building, oil refining, the timber and wood-working industries are rapidly developing in the region. The Tyumen region is self-sufficient in most of farm products.

People of nearly 100 nationalities of the USSR work in the Tyumen region, Gennadiy Bogomyakov said.

Answering the question about the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe export gas pipeline, Bogomyakov said that the section of the gas pipeline stretching over the Tyumen region will be completed in the first half of 1983, ahead of schedule.

UKRAINE AES BEGINS GENERATING ELECTRICITY

LD301744 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 30 TASS -- The southern Ukrainian atomic power station [APS], the third one in the Ukraine, has begun to generate commercial electricity, a TASS correspondent has been told at the Ministry of Power Engineering and Electrification of the USSR. The power station has been hooked into the integrated power grid of the country. The grid incorporates more than 700 major power plants and by the end of this year its aggregate capacity has exceeded 260 million kilowatts.

Atomic power engineering is making particularly rapid progress in the USSR. During the past five years (1976-1980) the aggregate capacity of atomic power stations has almost trebled and this year it is planned to raise it by another 24-25 million kilowatts.

In 1985 the APS's will generate 220-225 million kilowatt hours, or about 12 per cent of the total. In the longer term it is planned to raise the aggregate capacity of atomic power stations to 100 million kilowatts.

It is planned to build almost 30 atomic power stations and heat-and-power plants within the next ten years. Naturally, given such a large scope of construction work, priority continues to be attached to dependability and safety. Soviet specialists design power stations to withstand earthquakes of force seven according to the Richter scale, which may occur in the European part of the USSR once in 10,000 years. Equipment is designed to withstand force nine earthquakes.

The rapid growth of the power industry in the Soviet Union is also illustrated by the following figures: In 1940 the Russian Federation generated 30.8 billion kilowatt hours and in 1980 805 billion kilowatt hours of electricity and the Ukraine 12.4 billion and 236 billion, respectively.

The USSR is the world's only major industrialised country to meet in full its fuel and energy needs domestically. Moreover, it is the largest energy supplier of the CMEA countries. During the current five year period energy supplies will grow by 20 per cent while the prices charged will be far lower than those on the world market. Large quantities of fuel are supplied to capitalist and developing countries as well.

SCHOLAR URGES MATERIAL INCENTIVES FOR INNOVATION

AU231548 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Dec 82 p 5

[R. Bajalski report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 14 Dec -- Although there are 18,000 taxicabs in Moscow, passengers are regularly lined up at taxi stations, especially in the evenings. In addition to the state Taxi service, there are also the so-called unofficial taxi drivers -- automobile owners operating privately as taxi drivers. Passengers in a hurry do not hesitate to use their services and pay fares higher than the set rates. Why should not private individuals assist the city transport and, naturally, pay the state taxes at the same time? Who would lose in this event? Apparently no one.

Why shouldn't small grocery stores be operated by private citizens, naturally in agreement with "the state," which they would pay for the lease? Such "shops" would certainly be profitable because the leaseholders would not employ any bookkeepers or shop managers.

Large Topic

If these unusual ideas were advanced by some foreigners, they would certainly deserve no attention whatsoever. Could anyone from outside influence the development of the USSR's economic system? No chance of that. However, the aforementioned questions have been asked by Soviet Academician Abel Aganbegyan, who heads a scientific institute in Novosibirsk and is an acknowledged authority on the research of reserves in the Soviet methods of economic operations. It is because of this that his ideas have gained publicity here.

The academician's ideas about private taxi drivers and "shops" are, strictly speaking, unconstitutional. For this reason the academician says: "It may seem to someone that my proposals could hardly be implemented in a socialist country. But I speak about forms of incentives under state control and without the use of hired labor."

Aganbegyan has in fact raised a larger topic: the question of how economic initiative can be revived in the USSR. He has been inspired by the latest CPSU Central Committee plenum.

Aganbegyan has in fact tried to answer the question why material incentives have failed to produce the expected results. He gives a clear answer: "You can only have incentive to produce good results if the results depend on you. But in our country the situation everywhere is such that a collective is not independent in making its economic decisions. Someone in the union administration can change the results with a single telephone call just as a ministry can send a corrected plan."

For this reason Aganbegyan advocates a radical turn in the economic system even though he is well aware of the party's cautions to this kind of turn. "The question of independence of economic communities and enterprises -- as the basic economic and accounting cells of our society -- and of their responsibility for their own economic activity is the basic question of the effect of incentives," he says.

These aspirations are not new in the Soviet Union. It can only be said that they have been revived recently because, among other things, the indices of production growth give no cause for any rejoicing.

In the first 2 years of the 11th 5-year plan period which are just coming to an end, the rate of productivity has stagnated, which is a cause for concern. The reasons are known. The material incentive system is passing through its greatest crisis. It is hampered by administration.

How can a turn be made? Academician Aganbegyan's guiding ideas are clear. There is no economic initiative without material incentive. Only those who independently decide on their work and the distribution of income can be motivated by incentives. The question of independence of enterprises is the basic question of incentives. According to the academician, economic operations in the Soviet Union can only be revived in this way. He is not troubled by the fact that he favors a revival of initiative. For this reason he advocates, among other things, also the introduction of private taxi drivers and, what is even more, the introduction of private leaseholders of small grocery stores.

PRAVDA REPORTS TIGHTENING UP AT MINISTRY

PM231041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 82 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report under the rubric "PRAVDA Spoke Out: What Was Done?": "Counter-movement"]

[Text] That was the heading of an article published in PRAVDA on 27 and 28 March. The article reported serious shortcomings in the management style of the apparatus and Collegium of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building in managing industry under their jurisdiction.

As Minister V. Zhigalin told the editorial office, the newspaper's report was examined at an enlarged session of the Collegium with the participation of chiefs of all-union industrial associations and also the leaders of leading enterprises and organizations of the sector.

The decision adopted defines concrete measures to eliminate the shortcomings noted, improve the work style of the apparatus in managing industry in the sector and focus the attention of the collectives of associations, enterprises and organizations on resolving the 11th 5-Year Plan tasks and fulfilling plan targets for 1982 and socialist pledges.

Particular attention was drawn to the unconditional fulfillment on schedule of the decisions adopted, to ensuring strict observance of the rules for work by the ministry's apparatus and to strengthening the personal responsibility of leaders of all subunits for preparing materials for collegium sessions. It was deemed expedient to elaborate, in addition to quarterly plans, a long-term plan for the Collegium's work, involving the leaders of subordinate production and science-and-production associations, enterprises and organizations.

With a view to ensuring the more profound examination of the questions under discussion, executives and specialists from other sectors of the national economy and scientific research organizations are to be invited to take part in Collegium sessions. It has been decided to hold visiting sessions of the Collegium at enterprises in the sector with the participation of representatives of local party and soviet organs. As a rule quarterly plans for the Collegium's work are to provide for the examination of one or two long-term questions of the development of subsectors of heavy and transport machine building.

It was deemed necessary to introduce into the Collegium's work practice the hearing of reports from leaders of enterprises, shops and teams on the fulfillment of 5-year plan targets and socialist pledges.

Chiefs of administrations and departments under the ministry and all-union industrial associations, general directors of production associations and leaders of enterprises and organizations are instructed, on the basis of the results of the examination of the relevant questions by the ministry's Collegium, to brief their collectives on the decisions and adopt concrete measures to ensure their implementation.

In accordance with the USSR Council of Ministers' instructions the ministry is preparing proposals on improving materials and cost indicators in the planning of machine building output.

TURKMEN POWER GENERATION SINCE 1922 RECOUNTED

GF161846 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Industrial output in the Turkmen SSR increased 206 times in the period between 1922 and 1982. Currently, the industrial output in 3 days equals that of a year in the past. A total of 2.5 million kilowatt hours of electricity were generated in the Turkmen SSR prior to the October Revolution.

Currently the Turkmen SSR generates 7 billion kilowatt hours of electricity. Power generation by the end of the current 5-year plan in the Turkmen SSR will total 12 billion kilowatt hours. Mukhamednazar Gapurov, the first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, reported these figures in his address to the extraordinary meeting dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

GAS INDUSTRY PLAN FULFILLMENT -- Soviet gas industry workers have fulfilled this year's plan ahead of schedule. Before the end of the year over 8 billion cubic meters of gas will be extracted in excess of the plan. The increase, compared with 1981, will be 35 billion cubic meters of gas. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 25 Dec 82 LD]

ANNUAL PLAN FULFILLMENT -- The annual plan for the production of instruments, automation equipment and computing equipment has been fulfilled ahead of schedule. Products worth almost R200 million will be produced over the plan targets. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2055 GMT 27 Dec 82 LD]